

Arafat to arrive in Greece today

ATHENS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat is expected to arrive in Greece by sea early Wednesday for a one-day visit and talks with Greek leaders, a government spokesman said. He will arrive on the Greek passenger ship Atlantis which left Beirut under international naval escort Monday. With a 50-member entourage, he will be greeted by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu with whom he will have talks before being guest of honour at a luncheon given by Foreign Affairs Under-Secretary Carlos Papoulas. The spokesman said Mr. Arafat would not stop in Greece for more than 24 hours and would not give a news conference during his stay though he would make a statement on arrival. The PLO leader might fly to Tunis, the spokesman added.

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Habib to return to U.S. next week

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — Philip Habib, U.S. special envoy in Lebanon, will return to Washington next week to receive a citation and confer with President Reagan on the next phase of the peace effort, the White House said Tuesday. Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes told reporters that Mr. Habib, who negotiated the Palestinian withdrawal from west Beirut, will return on Sept. 8 or 9 to receive from Mr. Reagan the presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civil award of the U.S. government, of which only a few are handed out each year. Mr. Speakes said the president believed that Mr. Habib's accomplishments had been great. The administration, in helping to negotiate a settlement, has agreed that after the nearly completed evacuation of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces, other foreign troops including Israelis and Syrians would leave Lebanon.

PLO men in Larnaca en route to Algeria

LARNACA, Cyprus (R) — A group of about 600 Palestinians arrived in Larnaca Tuesday aboard the Cyprus vessel Sol Georgios en route to Algeria. The group were to be flown to Algeria later Tuesday by eight Algerian air force planes. The group of 588 fighters, 23 women and 12 children left Beirut Monday under the evacuation plan arranged by U.S. envoy Philip Habib. Some 10,000 Palestinians and Syrians have been dispersed to seven Arab countries since the evacuation began on Aug. 21 and Israeli sources said there were about 3,000 still to go.

S.African jets fly over Angola

LISBON (R) — South Africa has intensified reconnaissance flights over southern Angola where its troops are attempting to push north from occupied areas on the Namibian (South West African) border, the Angolan news agency Angop said, Tuesday. Quoting Angolan Defence Ministry sources, Angop said South African Mirage and Buccaneer aircraft were flying four missions a day, mainly over the four southern Angolan provinces of Huila, Namibia, Cunene and Cuando Cubango. Last weekend the Defence Ministry said South Africa had 5,500 troops in Angolan territory with a further 30,000 poised behind the Namibian border ready to invade.

Egyptian cabinet reshuffled

CAIRO (R) — Seven members left the government of Egyptian Prime Minister Fuad Mubarek in a reshuffle Tuesday, the official Middle East News Agency said. Among them were three of the five deputy prime ministers. They were Mohammad Abd Fattah Ibrahim, deputy prime minister for finance and economy, Mohammad Nabawi Ismail who was responsible for services as well as being minister of local government, and Fikri Makram Ebeid, responsible for the People's Assembly (parliament) and supra (advisory) council.

Moscow condemns Polish demonstrations

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet news agency TASS described Tuesday's mass demonstrations in Poland as the work of hooligans and said the vast majority of Poles had ignored them and worked normally. In a report from Warsaw, the official agency said the disturbances in several major cities had been organised by the "anti-socialist underground" and were aimed at showing that the counter-revolution in Poland was not yet dead. "Groups of hooligans gathered on the streets of Warsaw, Wrocław, Gdansk, Krakow and several other points in Poland at the onset of evening," the report said. The police had been forced to use water cannon and tear gas against them after rioting youths had attacked military patrols, it added.

Huge demonstrations, page 8

Thousands displaced by Indian floods

NEW DELHI (R) — Army units Tuesday helped to evacuate thousands of people stranded by monsoon floods which have ravaged five states in northern and eastern India. At least 66 people have been killed and thousands of villages made homeless so far, according to reports coming in from the devastated areas. J.B. Patnaik, chief minister of India's eastern state of Orissa, said floods there could break all records. The region's second city of Cuttack was threatened after the Mahanadi River burst its banks, deluging paddy fields and submerging nearby villages, he said. Thousands of people had been moved to higher ground and local government agencies had been placed on an emergency footing to help deal with the crisis, Mr. Patnaik added. In northern India, officials reported that the Ganges River was flowing two metres above danger level, with flood waters menacing villages.

King meets Iraqi, Saudi leaders

JEDDAH (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein arrived in Jeddah from Iraq Tuesday for talks with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia expected to focus on future Arab strategy in the Middle East.

The talks, which followed a meeting King Hussein had with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in Baghdad earlier Tuesday, were part of consultations ahead of an Arab summit conference due to open in Morocco next Monday, Arab diplomats said.

During their two-hour talks King Hussein and the Iraqi president made a comprehensive review of the Arab situation and discussed the various aspects of the Palestinian issue, the Lebanese conflict and the Iranian aggression on Iraq, the Jordanian news agency Petra reported from Baghdad.

The talks also dealt with the topics listed on the agenda of the forthcoming Arab summit and ways to make the conference achieve positive Arab solidarity based on pan-Arab commitment and responsibility and on serving the supreme interests of the Arab Nation and coping with the challenges and dangers facing the Arab future, Petra said.

The meeting was attended from the Jordanian side by His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Hussein, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad. Attending from the Iraqi side were Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, RCC member and Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz, Secretary of the President's Office



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday chats with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan (to the King's right) and His Highness Prince Mohammad, prior to the King's departure to Baghdad (Petra photo)

Khaled Abdul Mun'im Rashid, Foreign Minister Sa'adoun Hammadi, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

King Hussein was met at and seen off at Baghdad airport by President Saddam Hussein and high-ranking Iraqi officials.

Prior to the King's departure from Amman Tuesday His Royal Highness Crown Prince was sworn in as the Regent and a royal decree was issued appointing Information Minister Adnan Abn Odeh as acting prime minister in the absence of Mr. Badran from the country.

In Jeddah, King Hussein and

King Fahd attended the inauguration ceremony of an armed forces hospital in Jeddah. The hospital includes advanced medical sections and modern equipment. The two leaders toured the various parts of the hospital and saw the modern equipments used in the hospital.

They also visited the air defence facilities and inspected the advanced equipment in them. King Hussein praised the high standard of training and modern equipment used in these facilities. He said: "What I saw today reinforces my confidence that this nation will have a shining future."

King urges Soviet role in Mideast

MOSCOW (R) — His Majesty King Hussein said in an interview released in Moscow Tuesday that Washington should allow the Soviet Union to take part in working out a peace settlement for the Middle East.

The King said it was in the United States' own interests to accept "the need for participation in the peace process by the Soviet Union and other countries wishing to make their contribution to establishing peace in the region."

Washington would not be able to lay the foundations for a just and lasting peace in the region on its own, he added.

The King also endorsed a proposal by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that a settlement be fashioned at an international conference attended by both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as well as the major powers and other states.

King Hussein's remarks were made in an interview with the Soviet political weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta and released in advance Tuesday by the official news agency TASS.

He also reiterated earlier rejections of an Israeli proposal that a Palestinian state should be created in Jordan rather than in Israeli-occupied territories, saying this "clashes with common sense."

India may host 7th non-aligned summit meeting

BAGHDAD (R) — The seventh non-aligned summit conference, originally to have been held in Baghdad next week, will probably take place in New Delhi next February, non-aligned sources said Tuesday.

A new date has also to be set for a meeting of Non-Aligned Movement foreign ministers who were to have drawn up an agenda for the summit in the Iraqi capital later this week.

Both the conference and the summit meeting have been postponed because of the war between Iraq and Iran.

When the foreign ministers should meet will be decided at a meeting of the movement's bureau in New York during the United Nations General Assembly session in the second half of September, the sources said.

Lebanon requests 1-month postponement Arab summit in balance

RABAT (R) — An Arab summit scheduled for next Monday was in the balance Tuesday after Lebanon asked for more time to allow its president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, to fully assume power.

Mr. Gemayel is due to take over from President Elias Sarkis on Sept. 23 and Arab diplomatic sources said this was the official reason why Lebanon asked for a one-month postponement.

The request, they said, was not tied to the Arab League after a three-day Arab foreign ministers

meeting, the sources said. The Lebanese delegation walked out at one stage in protest at what they regarded as insulting remarks by the PLO's chief delegate, Farouk Kaddoumi, which implied that Lebanon warmly welcomed the Palestinian withdrawal from Lebanon under Israeli military pressure.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caïd Essebsi acknowledged that the meeting was being held when he told Reuters: "You should not believe that we have pushed de-

Qasem back from Mohammedia

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem returned to Amman on Tuesday after participating in the conference of the Arab foreign ministers held recently at Mohammedia to prepare for the resumption of the 12th Arab summit conference.

Mr. Qasem said the conference has prepared the agenda of the summit scheduled to be held in Fez on Sept. 6. He added that Jordan has prepared a working paper to the summit.

Mr. Qasem also made a speech on the Arab situation and current issues, notably the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and aggression on the Lebanese and Palestinian people. The speech also dealt with the central and primary issue of Palestine and the Iranian aggression on Iraq.

Mr. Qasem earlier participated in the 13th Islamic foreign ministers' conference held in Niamey, capital of the Niger.

conference Monday agreed to reconvene the 12th Arab summit in the eastern Moroccan city of Fez from Sept. 6 to 8.

The summit was suspended a few hours after it opened in Fez last November because of differences over a Saudi Middle East peace plan implicitly recognising Israel's existence.

Arab League spokesmen were not available Tuesday to confirm that Lebanon's request had formally been received as they were leaving Morocco, but Moroccan officials confirmed Lebanon's demand.

Arab League sources said the fate of the summit would now be decided after the pan-Arab organisation Secretary-General Chadi Klibi's return to his headquarters in Tunis later Tuesday.

Moroccan officials quoted Mr. Klibi as saying that the summit would definitely take place on Monday as scheduled, but Arab diplomatic sources said Lebanon had not yet made up its mind as to whether it would attend if its request was ignored.

Lebanon's request came after the Lebanese' delegation at the ministerial conference in Mohammedia, north of Casablanca, reported to its government on a bitter row with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which cast a shadow over the mee-

tings. We discuss our problem with frankness. We are not bearing mass."

The Lebanese delegation was persuaded to rejoin the talks after Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal successfully suggested that all three documents prepared by Lebanon, the PLO and Syria be referred to the summit.

The Lebanese document demands the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and asks the conference to acknowledge the Beirut government's decision to end all Palestinian military activities on and from its territory and to terminate the presence of the all-Syrian, 30,000-strong Arab Deterrent Force (ADF), the sources said.

In its own document, Syria said that it had accepted Lebanon's independence on the basis of a specific balance of political and religious forces which should not be questioned but that right-wing militia chief Bashir Gemayel has been elected, the sources said.

Lebanon regarded the Syrian document as interfering with Lebanese internal politics. All 22 Arab League members attended the Mohammedia meeting except Egypt, which was suspended from the organisation after it signed a treaty with Israel in 1979, and Libya, which said the meeting was aimed at "liquidating" the Palestinian cause.

Syrian MiG downed near Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli forces shot down a Syrian MiG fighter near Beirut Tuesday just as the evacuation of Palestinian forces and Syrian troops from the city was moving into its final hours.

The incident, in which two people were killed, raised the possibility that the withdrawal by the Palestinians could be followed by a fresh conflict in Lebanon between the invading Israeli forces and the Syrian troops remaining in eastern Lebanon.

Rescue workers said the co-pilot and one person on the ground were killed as the Syrian plane crashed into the top of a five-storey building in Rabiye, six kilometres northeast of the Lebanese capital.

An Israeli spokesman said Israeli planes had shot down the Syrian MiG-25, which had been on a reconnaissance flight.

The radio station of the right-wing militias, which control the area where the plane crashed, said Israeli gunboats in the Mediterranean had also opened fire.

Several loud explosions shook Beirut as the plane was hit and crashed.

Rescue workers said they had found the body of the co-pilot, whose burnt parachute could be seen nearby.

The rightist radio said the pilot had parachuted from the plane and was badly injured.

The incident came as the last Palestinian forces and Syrian troops were preparing to pull out of the city under a U.S.-negotiated plan.

It was not clear whether the Syrians might have been testing the Israelis by mounting a rec-

onnaissance flight over an area they rarely approached, or if the Israelis had chosen Tuesday to make a forceful point to the government in Damascus.

Israel has been demanding that the withdrawal of Palestinian and Syrian forces from Beirut be followed by the removal of both commandos and Syrians from the whole of Lebanon.

Withdrawal from Beirut

The last stage of the Syrian and Palestinian withdrawal from the devastated Lebanese capital began at dawn with a final convoy of Syrian troops moving out along the main Beirut-Damascus highway to redeploy in eastern Lebanon.

The group of about 1,000 men in 250 vehicles took heavy weapons and equipment with them including nine tanks on transporters, rocket launchers and artillery.

The Syrians had come to Lebanon in 1976 under an Arab League mandate to intervene in the civil war.

Later Tuesday about 500 Palestinian fighters sailed out of Beirut port on the Greek ship Paros bound for North Yemen.

A second vessel was still in port taking on another group headed for the same destination.

The fighters said they believed they would be the last to leave. A boat would sail for Syria Wednesday but most of those on

board would be families of fighters rather than the fighters themselves.

Apart from the danger of a fresh conflict between the Israelis and Syrians in Lebanon, trouble could be brewing in Beirut itself over the future of the various Lebanese leftist and Muslim militias that now run the western sector of the city. Israel has demanded the removal of the leftist militia from Beirut.

Israeli demand

But Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan told reporters Tuesday he had discussed the problem with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib and they had agreed that matters involving only Lebanese were no concern of Israel.

Mr. Wazzan said the government was hoping to redeploy its police and army throughout Beirut and remove from the streets not only the leftist and Muslim militias in west Beirut but also the rightist gunmen in east Beirut. The scheme is beset by difficulties. The head of the rightist militias, Bashir Gemayel, mood enemy of the armed men of west Beirut, has just been elected president of the republic and is due to take office on Sept. 23.

The west Beirut gunmen are reluctant to make any concessions until they are sure their long-standing enemies will not be able to take advantage of them.

Mr. Wazzan also said that as soon as the evacuation of Palestinians and Syrians was complete the Israeli army should pull back from around Beirut, freeing the international airport, the seaport and the seat of government in the hillside village of Baabda.

He said he had raised this question with Mr. Habib Tuesday.

Troops return to Syria

At Jdeideh, on the Lebanese-Syrian border eyewitnesses said they saw a steady stream of military traffic, ranging from tanks on carriers to trucks full of soldiers, moving back to Syria for much of the afternoon.

Syrian civilians waiting at the border for soldier relatives said the troops had come from west Beirut but soldiers and officers refused to confirm this to reporters.

The eyewitnesses said they saw half a dozen tanks on transporters pass through the border in one half-hour period alone, plus trucks packed with soldiers and a variety of other vehicles.

Some of the soldiers fired their automatic assault rifles and gave victory signs to the small crowd.

It was not immediately clear if the withdrawal represented any substantial or permanent run-down in Syrian forces in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The official Syrian media have said troops withdrawn from west Beirut would reinforce positions in the Bekaa Valley, and a high-ranking Palestinian officer told Reuters he understood that soldiers were returning to Syria only for leave after their assignment in Beirut.

In the past two days Syria has withdrawn more than 2,000 troops from west Beirut.

Under the withdrawal agreement, the Syrian troops were not obliged to withdraw any further than the Bekaa Valley, which Damascus still controls, while Palestinian forces were required to leave Lebanon altogether.

Habash vows to continue attacks 'inside' Palestine

WASHINGTON (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces will continue armed attacks inside Israel but will not attack Jews elsewhere, Palestinian leader George Habash said in a television interview from Syria Tuesday.

Dr. Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), told ABC Television: "Regarding armed struggle or terrorism outside Palestine, I can assure you that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and also the PFLP will not follow this line."

He was interviewed from Damascus about the future of the Palestinian movement now that members of his group and other PLO units are being scattered around the Arab World after their forced evacuation from west Beirut.

"I have to confess that this new situation, to be scattered in something like six to eight Arab countries, constitutes a real problem for us," he said.

"But the most difficult problem we will be facing in the coming days is to keep the political line of the PLO united."

Dr. Habash said the situation in west Beirut, where thousands of PLO fighters were besieged for weeks by the Israeli army, had made the Palestinian cause very well known.

"We felt, and I hope I am not wrong, that the common general opinion all over the world is with us. This will have to make the full benefit of, and that is why, we have to work very efficiently, diplomatically and politically."

Asked by interviewers if he was saying he would discourage attacks by the PLO against Jews around the world, the PFLP leader replied: "Outside of Israel...yes."

Dr. Habash's group has taken a tougher line toward Israel in the past than Fateh.

'U.S. does not agree Jordan is Palestinian state'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes told reporters Tuesday the U.S. does not agree that Jordan is a Palestinian state.

States "is committed to its territorial integrity and sovereignty of Jordan and we support its enduring character. We do not agree that Jordan is a Palestinian state."

Regarding the Palestinian problem, Mr. Speakes said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan "is pleased that the Palestinian problem is receiving priority among the governments in the Middle East."

He added: "We have seen a reaffirmation by Israel of its desire to move ahead with the peace process on the basis of Camp David. We continue to have consultations with both Israel and Egypt in an effort to decide how to proceed in our common effort to resolve the Palestinian problem in all of its aspects."

U.S. to offer aid to Lebanon

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, departing on a fact-finding mission to the Middle East, said Tuesday that the United States was ready to offer military and economic aid to Lebanon.

Mr. Weinberger said he hoped other nations would also contribute to rebuilding the country.

The defense secretary, who will be the first Reagan cabinet official to visit the region following Israel's invasion of Lebanon on June 6, will visit Lebanon, Israel and Egypt.

Asked if the United States would offer military and economic aid, he said, "I would hope that that would be the case, but it is up to Congress. But we hope other countries would want to participate too."

Mr. Weinberger said a U.S. agency for International Development (AID) team is in Lebanon now assessing the country's reconstruction needs.

Sharon says Lebanon invasion helped improve U.S.-Israeli ties

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon returned from the United States Tuesday, saying that relations between the two countries have been strengthened by the invasion of Lebanon.

"During my visit I found much greater understanding for achieving common American and Israeli goals of removing all foreign forces from Lebanon," he told journalists.

Mr. Sharon said it was out of the question to go beyond the Camp David agreements on Palestinian "autonomy" in occupied territories.

He said he had made this absolutely clear in his Washington

Egypt attacks Sharon's views on Jordan

ALEXANDRIA (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan said Tuesday Israeli Defence

Minister Ariel Sharon's views on Jordan "are a real problem for us," he said.

David Egypt-Israel accords. He told reporters Sharon's invasion of Lebanon and interpretation of Camp David also violated the 1978 agreements and contradicted the concept of peace in the area.

Apparently referring to possible resumption of stalled Palestinian "autonomy" talks he said: "These violations have to be redressed first."

The talks, provided for in the accords, have progressed little since starting more than three years ago, because of Egyptian-Israeli differences over how much "autonomy" Palestinians should get in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Ali met Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sadeh Tuesday to discuss releasing an unspecified number of Egyptians detained in southern Lebanon during the opening weeks of the Israeli invasion.

Mr. Ali said a list of names was being prepared.

Cairo expects new U.S. ideas

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak said Tuesday he expected U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger, due here on Friday, to brief Egypt on new American ideas for a Middle East settlement.

One of these would be the creation of a demilitarised Palestinian state, according to Israeli press reports.

Speaking to senior Egyptian pressmen, Mr. Mubarak said that Egypt's refusal to take any of the Palestinian fighters in Beirut, unless their evacuation was part of a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue, had brought about a change in the American position.

He reiterated his call for a dialogue between the U.S. and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

In Alexandria, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan said military cooperation between the U.S. and Egypt would be discussed during Weinberger's visit.

FEATURES

Pollution and the environment

Natural and chemical causes of cancer

By Mustafa M. Salma

Cancer is defined as "a disease in which some of the cells of the body have undergone changes in their genetic material (DNA) such as to confer upon them the properties characteristic of cancer." These properties are listed as the capacity for proliferation, for infiltration, and the capacity to obtain increased amounts of nutrients and oxygen.

Cancer is a group of diseases about (200) different types and is classified according to the kind of primary cell and its subsequent pattern of behaviour. From an overall view, however, it may be considered a single disease only in the sense that all cancer is characterised by unrestrained growth of cells.

Cancer is an unpleasant disease where death by it involves a lot of suffering and misery. The cancer patient may lead a life of misery for months or years before his suffering is brought to an end by death. Furthermore, much of this misery may be caused by the treatment given to him in the effort to control the disease.

Cancer, is the major unsolved health problem which still eludes scientists and physicians, even though, it is the major focus of biological research throughout the world. It has continued to rise year after year in this century. For illustration death due to cancer has increased by 0.5 per cent annually in the United States and the rate of incidence—new cases—by 1.6 per cent.

What are the causes of cancer and why it has continued to increase? Specific causative factors of how and why cancer develops cannot be pointed out with certainty. But a number of factors appear to be involved both separately and in combination for many observed malignancies. Most prominent of these are hereditary factors, viruses, and environmental factors.

Hereditary factors, perhaps combined with viruses, appear to be involved in small portion of observed cancers causation is not yet well understood. Studies of cancer risks in various countries around the world have revealed that the most prevalent types of cancer such as lung cancer, breast cancer, stomach cancer, cancer of the colon and rectum—differ in frequency greatly from one country to another. Thus, scientists today have concluded that cancers are a result of factors in our physical and chemical environment.

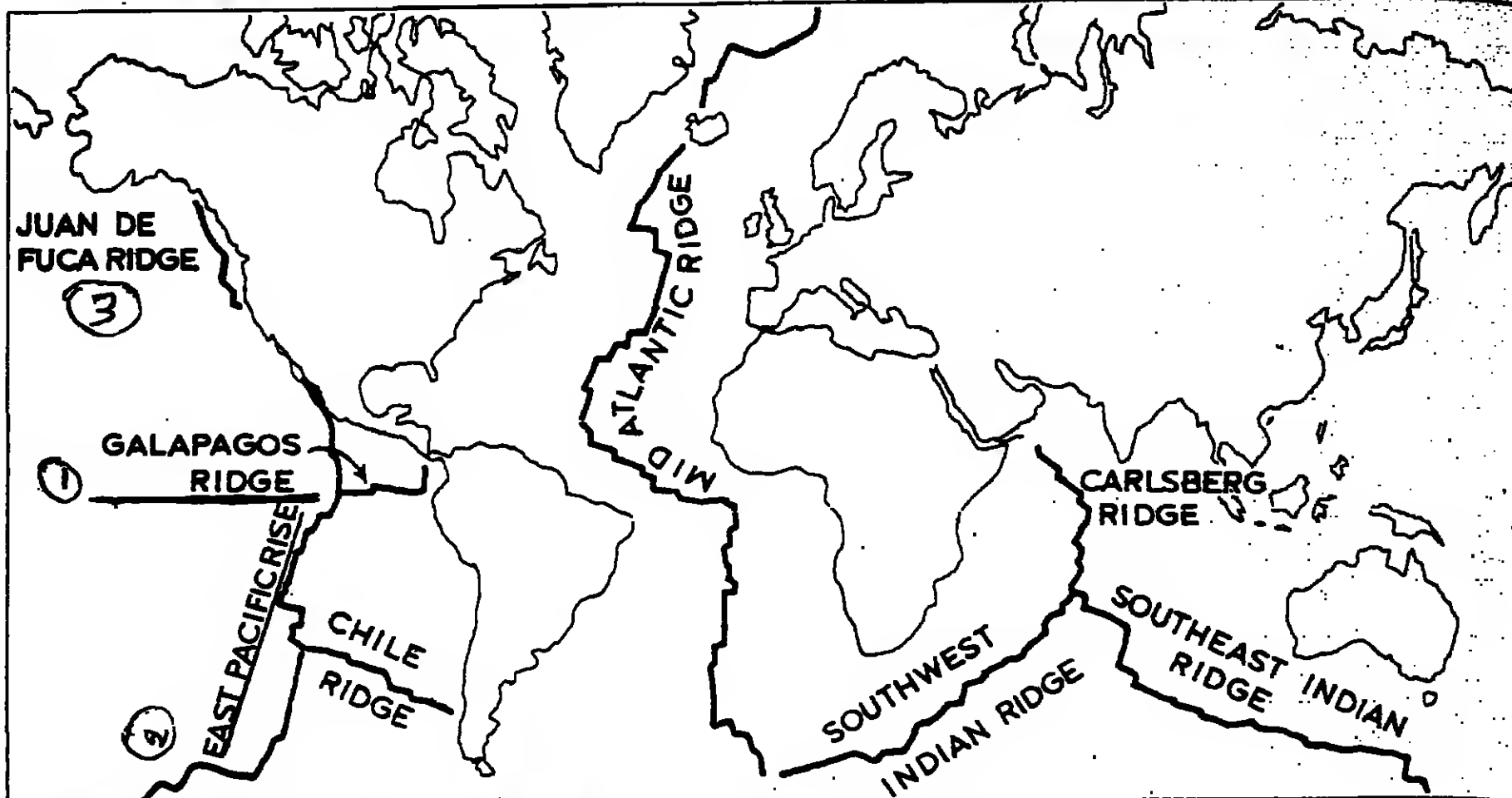
In fact, it is generally agreed that environmental factors contribute around 80 to 90 per cent of cancers.

The majority of known environmental carcinogens are encountered at the workplace. In fact, the link between cancer and chemicals was first detected among workers in 1775 by Sir Percival Pott, a London surgeon. Soot was singled out as a causative agent in chimney sweeps' cancer, i.e., cancer of the scrotum. In later years many other forms of occupational cancer were recognised. Above-normal incidences of lung cancer are found among the uranium miners of Joachimsthal in Bohemia from exposure to radioactive gas radon present in the air. Also an abnormal high incidence of bladder cancer was found among workers in the aniline dyestuffs industry and other industries who were exposed to the substance B-naphthylamine.

Some environmental factors are natural such as the sun's rays, other background radiation, the presence of aflatoxins in foods as a result of secretion by certain moulds, and the production of benzo (a) pyrene from forest fires. Table (1) lists some natural environmental factors. Other factors causing cancer are man-made: Medical X-rays, nuclear explosion fallout, etc. Certain drugs have been shown to be carcinogens. Chemicals such as carbon tetrachloride in dry cleaners, benzene in roofing, asphalt, and coke oven workers, polychlorobiphenyls in paper. Mill workers, vinyl chloride in the plastic industry, and many more; physical agents such as asbestos causes cancer of the pleura and peritoneum among workers exposed to it. The clear demonstration of the link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

Recent figures have shown that certain specific occupational groups appear to contract cancer at rates significantly above those of the population at large in the U.S.A. For instance, printing pressmen get mouth cancer 125 per cent more often than others and so on.... Additional evidence of environmental factors causing cancer is the geographic pattern of the country, generally showing higher rates in industrialised, densely urban areas than in rural areas.

Cancers are latent diseases—there is a delay of many



Polymetallic sulphides were found in the Galapagos Ridge, the East Pacific Rise and the Juan de Fuca Ridge.

Ocean mining offers wealth

By Lloyd Timberlake

Newly discovered "polymetallic sulphides" beneath the world's oceans hold out the promise of a necklace of mineral wealth around the planet's continents. Depending on future exploration, and depending on the development of seabed mining, these deposits could upset the economies of some mining nations. They also increase the importance of the new U.N. Law of the Sea Convention, both to those nations signing up and to the few, like the U.S., who plan to stay out.

LONDON — There is a hurried mineral treasure beneath the world's oceans which may make the new U.N. Law of the Sea treaty a much more important document and may also threaten the economies of many mining nations.

In late 1970s and early 1980s, French, U.S. and Mexican scientists began to find chimneys containing compounds of iron, copper, zinc, silver and lead beneath the Pacific.

But little excitement was generated until late 1981, when Dr. Alexander Malahoff of the U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) put the value of a copper deposit at the Galapagos Rift off Ecuador at \$2 billion. The deposit seems to be 11 per cent copper, whereas land-based miners are happy to mine rock containing only 0.5 per cent copper.

Other deposits of so-called "polymetallic sulphides" have been found in the East Pacific Rise (assay values of up to 50 per cent zinc, 6 per cent copper, 0.5 per cent silver) off Mexico and in the Juan de Fuca Rift (30-54 per cent zinc, 8-22 per cent iron, some

got all the attention. These potato-sized lumps of manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper are found in deep water, mostly in the mid-Pacific, mostly outside any nation's 325 kilometres exclusive economic zone.

It was the LOS Convention's nodule mining rules—giving an International Seabed Authority considerable powers in licensing private companies to mine and in setting prices and rates of extraction—which caused the U.S. to become the only Western industrialised nation to refuse to adopt the treaty in April. President Reagan has announced that the U.S. will not sign the convention in December, largely because the Authority affords his belief in the efficiency of free market economics.

But the sulphides could make the nodules look paltry. Where the nodules are spread across the seafloor, the sulphides appear to be densely concentrated in chimneys.

A more profound difference is that a nodule is created over millions of years, while chimneys in the Galapagos Rift are growing 30 cm every two years. According to the U.N., this makes the sulphides "the first known renewable mineral resource". "Harvesting of ocean floor polymetallic sulphide deposits may become a more appropriate term in the future than mining", wrote Malahoff in the journal "Sea Technology".

Only a small part of the LOS treaty is about mining, but most of this is about nodules, rather than

the sulphides. NOAA general counsel Robert McManus said their discovery adds "an entirely new element to the legal equation". U.S. laws on seabed mining will also have to be rewritten, especially as the Juan de Fuca site is within 325 kilometres of the U.S. coast.

Some spread zones are also either within, or tantalisingly near, the economic zones of many developing nations.

The discoveries have spurred competition, especially among the main countries research the phenomenon: the U.S., France, West Germany, Canada and Japan. "It is a race to learn what we can about the deposits," said NOAA Administrator John Byrne.

Exports have noted that it could be decades before mining techniques are developed to economically recover the sulphides, and there is no evidence that copper from the sea will ever be cheaper than that from beneath Chile, Zambia, Zaire and Peru.

But Ms. Anne Kalicki of the Washington-based Carnegie Institute wrote in the Christian Science Monitor newspaper: "If cost-effective methods are developed over the next 20-30 years, what may be welcome news for metal consuming industries could spell disaster for existing land-based mining industries". Malahoff also predicted the undersea finds could make many land-based mines of low-grade ores unprofitable.

Political effect

The sulphides have already had a political effect. The mining interests opposing U.S. entry into the LOS Convention cited them as one more reason that the U.S. should stay out, allowing U.S. companies such as Lockheed a free hand in mining. But some other U.S. officials believe they are one more reason the U.S. should sign up.

U.S. Congressman Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, wondered if any U.S. company would be willing to risk the \$1.5 billion investment needed to begin seabed mining, when their claims could be challenged under agreed international law. Reagan's decision "will accomplish little for the special interests he is trying to protect", Mr. Zablocki said. A U.S. Commerce Department study said the Reagan decision put the U.S. ocean mining industry "in the worst situation possible".

Mr. Leigh Ratiner, former chairman of the U.S. LOS delegation, warned in an article in "Foreign Affairs" that no "mini-treaty" among mining nations—a possibility now under discussion—could protect U.S. interests. By the time the U.S. decided to sign up, "the rules of the game will already be set and our industrial competitors... will have gained by then major political and economic advantages", he added.

—Earthscan

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:30 Cartoons
18:15 Treasure Island
18:35 Walt Disney
19:00 Local Programme
19:30 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Local Programme
22:15 Wise Fables
22:30 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy
21:00 We will meet again
22:00 News in English
22:15 Hawaii

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
12:40 News Summary
12:45 Pop Session
13:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Now Music
15:00 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
16:00 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 Talking Points, Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
19:00 Duet with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:30 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Country Style
06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections
07:00 World News 07:40 24 Hour News
Summary 07:50 Thursday 07:45 The

World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30

06:45 24 Hours News Summary 07:50
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VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast
Show: 17:00 News roundup: reports,
opinion, analysis 17:30 VOA Maga-
zine: American, science, culture, let-
ters 18:00 Special English News 18:15
Feature: Space and Man 18:30 Now
Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: re-
ports, opinion, analysis 19:30 Duetline
20:00 Special English: news, letters
20:30 News Roundup: reports, opinion,
analysis 21:30 VOA Magazine: Ameri-
can, science, culture, letters 22:00
Special English: news 22:15 Music USA
(live) 22:30 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITION

* National Book Week, organized by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) at Al Subaili, near Salt.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes from 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Closed Fri). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mustashak, Jabal Leishidh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 5.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lease Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lease Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lease Embassy Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Lease Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Lease Amman Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Lease Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Lease Amman Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Lease Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Leishidh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Leishidh, 61757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 42453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafiah, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafiah, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:46 Fajr
05:11 Sunrise
11:36 Dhuhr
15:12 Asr
17:59 Maghrib
19:25 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Airia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
07:45 Karachi (RJ)
08:25 Lahore (CY)
08:50 London (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
10:10 Beirut (RJ)
11:10 Cairo (EA)
14:30 Bucharest (Trom)
15:20 Jeddah (SV)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
17:00 Athens (RJ)
17:10 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 London, Istanbul (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:15 Zurich (SR)
18:25 Paris (AF)
18:45 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
19:15 Frankfurt (LH)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
01:10 Baghdad (RJ)
02:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:25 Lahore, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Athens (RJ)
08:15 Cairo (EA)
08:40 Karachi (RJ)
09:00 Rome (Alitalia)
09:45 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Zurich (RJ)
11:50 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:10 Cairo (RJ)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)
14:15 Bucharest (Trom)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:50 Jeddah (SV)
18:10 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jds
Belgian franc 74.4 / 74.8
Dutch guilder 129.6 / 130.4
Egyptian pound 360.3 / 366
French franc 50.6 / 50.9
Iraqi dinar 613.3 / 621.6
Italian lire (for 100) 25.3 / 25.5
Japanese yen (for 100) 136.9 / 137.7
Kuwaiti dirar 122.5 / 123.0
Lebanese lira 75.1 / 76.8
Omani rial 103.1 / 103.7
Qatari riyal 98.1 / 98.3
Saudi riyal 103.9 / 104.2
Swedish crown 57.8 / 58.1
Swiss franc 167.3 / 168.3
Syrian lira 61.8 / 62.3
UAE dirham 97.2 / 97.4
U.S. sterling pound 611.9 / 615.6
U.S. dollar 357.5 / 359.5
W. German mark 142.4 / 143.3

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer weather with northerly moderate wind. In Agaba northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Lowest high temperature in deg.C
Amman 24.0 / 25.8
Agaba 25.3 / 25.8
Deserts 19.5 / 24.8
Jordan Valley 24.8

Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 33, Agaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 33 per cent, Agaba 19 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-4
Electric Power Co. 56381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Mafraq, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 64171-4
University Hospital 845843
Der Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67158
Al-Musharraf, J. Hussein 67127-9
The Islamic, Abadi 65292
Al-Ahli, Abadi 64164
Italian, Al-Musharraf 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafiah 75111
Army, Mafraq 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Mohammad Kamal Abis 24561

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.
Apple (American) 450 / 460
Apple (European) 500 / 400
Apple (Double Red) 200 / 170
Apple (Golden) 200 / 170
Apple (Japanese) 360 / 300
Apple (Local) 200 / 170
Apple (Starline) 200 / 170
Banana 260 / 200
Banana (Delicious) 225 / 180
Beans 310 / 260
Beans (red) 260 / 220
Brussels sprouts 170 / 140
Cabbage 180 / 120
Carrot 140 / 100
Cauliflower (white) 200 / 160
Cherries 400 / 300
Cucumber (large) 180 / 160
Cucumber (small) 200 / 200
Eggplant (small) 150 / 120
Figs 440 / 400
Garlic 560 / 460
Ghazal 210 / 160
Hot Green Pepper 260 / 200
Lemon 200 / 160
Melon 80 / 60
Marrow (large) 280 / 220
Marrow (small) 280 / 160
Molokhia 370 / 300
Onion (dry) 100 / 80
Parsley 100 / 160
Peas 200 / 160
Peanut (oil) 180 / 160
Peanut (oil) 270 / 200
Potato (imported) 110 / 80
Radish 150 /

King: 'Failure to solve Palestinian problem in immediate future may bring disasters'

The following is the text of an interview of His Majesty King Hussein by ABC Television. The interview was telecast by satellite from Amman on Aug. 29, 1982.

Q: Your Majesty, Sharon, the defence minister of Israel, has been telling us that the Palestinians, who demand a homeland, already have one called Jordan. What do you have to say about that?

A: I believe that Jordan, to its credit, has always associated itself with the Palestinian hopes and aspirations and the Arab cause, and has given Palestinians, awaiting a resolution for their problem on their legitimate soil, the chance to feel at home here in Jordan, as members of the Jordanian family. But this does not mean in any way, that the issue is resolved. The issue has been and will be until a resolution is reached regarding the legitimate Palestinian and Arab rights on the Palestinian soil under occupation by Israel—the West Bank, Arab Jerusalem and Gaza.

Q: Your Majesty, now that the PLO is leaving Beirut, great many of them have left. What happens next in the Middle East? What is your judgement? What is your assessment of these events of the last week or so?

A: My feeling, unfortunately, is that following the very tragic events, the ugly, almost unbelievable nightmare that we all live through in Lebanon, the focus of attention will be the Palestine issue.

I am sure the Lebanese problem will be dealt with adequately, and that needs to be resolved as well. But I hope that the world, and USA in particular, will concentrate on the Palestinian issue with all those desires for seeing progress towards the establishment of a just and durable peace.

I believe that we will probably see more of an emphasis and a real desire for a genuine progress on the political level, to find a solution. If we do not succeed in the very immediate future, I believe

that the results are disastrous and that will take us all in the entire area and may be the whole world.

Q: Let us go back to the idea of a Palestinian homeland. What about the West Bank? Do you expect to get it back? Would you be content to see a Palestinian state established in that territory?

A: I am not in possession of a mandate either from the Palestinians or from the Arab World—an Arab summit—to handle the problem of the West Bank directly, and I would not do so until I was offered such a mandate. But I will be supporting all efforts to recover both the West Bank and Gaza, for the people of Palestine. It is for them to decide their future. I believe that their links with Jordan are strong and a time may come before too long when we can even face developments of a major nature, that would bring us together to think of what our future relations will be.

Q: But you do not seem to be ruling out the idea that the West Bank may eventually become the homeland for the Palestinians. Would you rule out the idea that it may be a separate state apart from Jordan?

A: I am not ruling out anything.

Q: Your Majesty, if you are not ruling out anything, does that mean that you are not ruling out a return by Israel to something like the Alon plan—a traditional formula dedicated by many Israelis, swapping territories for peace, that is adjusting up to the 1967 boundaries to be more defensible, having some Israeli forces on the West Bank and returning the rest of the West Bank to what it was before 1967, that is to Jordanian sovereignty?

A: I believe a state of peace is a state of mind. It is a feeling on both sides that peace is to be achieved and it is worth maintaining and keeping. I believe that all the

territories occupied in June 1967 should be returned to Arab sovereignty. On the other hand, in regard to security, it should be taken in a manner that is reciprocal. Also the Arabs demand security for themselves from Israel. So, if peace is achieved, I believe security and defence should be looked at as to give both sides the feeling of security they need for future.

Q: Your Majesty, with the PLO being scattered throughout a great number of states of the Middle East, do you see it being finished as a fighting force?

A: I do not believe it is finished. I believe that it is very much alive. The Palestine issue—the Palestine cause—the Palestine rights on their legitimate soil. I believe that Palestine is the crux of attention of the world at this moment.

Q: Your Majesty, would you welcome what was done in the Rabat summit of 1974? Would you welcome having returned to Jordan the role of the legitimate spokesman of the Palestinian people?

A: This is not for me to suggest. But I would go along with anything that the Palestinians and the Arabs wished or wish in future. I am committed to the Rabat decision. But, incidentally, regarding the past, the question of the annexation of the West Bank is inaccurate. It was an Arab effort to save what could be saved of Palestine, following the partition plan and the war of 1948. That was a unity of Palestine and Jordan under the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the period up to 1967. People were elected to the Jordanian parliament with equal members from the East and West Banks, and the senate and in the government. At the same time a part of the Jordanian constitution reads that the attachment of the West Bank to the East Bank in no way interfered with the rights of the Palestinians regarding the resolution to their problem. Up to 1974—the Rabat summit

—recovering the territory, will not see it returned to Jordan or to the control of Jordan, but to have it under international auspices. It is for its people to decide their own future and we accept that.

Q: King Hussein.

I want to switch to one lesson the people have learnt from the Lebanese war. The American equipment seems to be better than the Soviet. The American planes destroyed the Soviet planes. The American tanks destroyed the Soviet tanks and Soviet anti-aircraft batteries. Recently, you seem to have made your decision to purchase Soviet equipment, particularly anti-aircraft batteries.

Might you now reconsider it that it appeared to be inferior?

A: I do not believe that this is the issue. I believe that Israel owes USA a lot. She is morally explicit to the USA and to the conscience of the American people. In the 1970 alone, Israel received \$13 billion worth of aid, almost 50 per cent of all American foreign aid.

Q: Why don't you ask for American equipment as Soviet equipment seems to be not good? Defence Secretary Weinberger would look favourably for a request from you for new arms.

A: This is not the issue. The issue is that the lesson of Lebanon has not gone unnoticed by us, either myself or my countrymen or the armed forces of Jordan. Jordan will not be weak in the face of any possible threat in terms of its destiny and its future, being from Israel or any other quarter. Jordan has been threatened in the past and we are determined to do our utmost to build our stand to the best of our abilities, to defend not only our existence, but also what we believe in. We hope that the USA would not hesitate to give us what we need of arms and weapons. Otherwise we have to find them anywhere else.

Authorities seize smuggled jewellery

AMMAN (Petra) — The customs authorities have seized 23 kilograms of smuggled jewellery admitted to commercial premises in Amman with an estimated cost of JD 85,000.

Finance and Customs Ministry Under-Secretary Adel Al Qudah said that customs duties will be levied on the jewellery in addition to the fines imposed in such cases.

Meanwhile, Mr. Qudah has requested all customs centres not to clear any agricultural consignment without first examining it by the specialised agricultural laboratory.

The aim of the measure is to avoid the introduction of agricultural or plant diseases which do not exist in the country.

Mr. Qudah has also requested all the customs centres to make sure that all the names and addresses of importers on the customs clearance form are in the proper and readable way. The aim of the measure is to facilitate the task of the customs authorities in levying the right amount of customs duties.

965 persons apply for civil service

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of people applying for jobs at the Civil Service Commission during the second quarter of 1982 totalled 965 persons. The applicants are university graduates and graduates of teachers institutes and secondary schools.

A quarterly bulletin issued by the Civil Service Commission said that a recommendation was made to appoint 450 applicants in graded jobs and 1,167 applicants in non-graded jobs.

The bulletin said civil servants who were promoted to various grades in the same period totalled 875.

Syrian-Jordanian Bank contract revoked

AMMAN (Petra) — The Economic Security Committee has decided to revoke the contract establishing the Syrian-Jordanian Bank and its bye-law, and to appoint a provisional management board to exercise the authority of the bank's board of directors.

The committee has also decided that the bank should re-register itself as a Jordanian public shareholding company according to a new bye-law, which should be specially prepared for this purpose.

The decision came in response

to the decision taken by the competent Syrian authorities not to open a branch for the bank in Damascus, in violation of the contract establishing the bank and its bye-law. The bank was established in 1979.

The economic security committee has also decided that the bank continue to perform its usual business under the same name and to render its banking services to its customers at its head office in Amman.

The bank is expected to keep pace in its activities and banking

and financial services with the Arab and Jordanian economic development, and contribute positively to the process of this development.

The provisional management board will be headed by Deputy Central Bank Governor Hussein Al Qassem, and will have as members Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Horani; Director of the Pension Fund Wasif Azzar; and Central Bank Executive Director Walid Khayrallah.



PETRA PHOTO

Panel discusses development of south

AMMAN (Petra) — The draft of the plan for the development of the southern region was discussed on Tuesday, in a meeting held by the higher steering committee for the southern region plan.

The draft includes the strategic plan for developing the region and the proposed projects, as well as the working plan in light of the assessment of the current development in the region.

The aim of the proposed plan is to strike a balance between economic and social development in the southern region, to develop the sectors of industry, tourism, agriculture and mining, to cope with the trends of population emigration from

rural areas through creating employment, development, social and economic opportunities in the region, and to organise population centres and attract the working force to the region.

The meeting was attended by the ministers of transport, telecommunications, industry and trade, municipal and rural affairs and the environment; the president of the National Planning Council (NPC); the governor of Ma'an, representatives of the various ministries and departments, and members of the West German team which participated in preparing the plan.

JPMC gets JD 10m from local banks

By Riyad Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An agreement has been signed on Tuesday, Aug. 31, at the Waha Hall of the Marriott Hotel between the Jordan phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) represented by its Director General Mr. Ali Al Nsour and a joint group of local banks represented by their heads of administrative councils and their Directors-General.

The JPMC, according to the agreement will receive a JD 10 million loan lasting for seven years and guaranteed by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The loan will be invested in carrying out the five year plan (1981-1985) projects planned by the JPMC, according to Mr. Mefleh Al Akel chairman of the Arab Bank Ltd; research and study centre.

Mr. Akel told the Jordan Times that the loan agreement has been

organised by the Arab Bank Limited which will cover 70 per cent of the loan and by the Industrial Development Bank which will cover the remaining 30 per cent of the loan.

Mr. Akel explained that the JPMC is seeking to cover part of the costs of the projects it has started in an attempt to increase production capacity and efficiency by introducing modern and sophisticated equipment and constructing new production units. The total cost of the JPMC projects however, is expected to amount to JD 60 million, Mr. Akel said.

There are twelve other local banks who participated in the loan agreement, Mr. Akel added. These banks are, the Housing Bank, Bank of Jordan, Arab Jordan International Bank, the Chase Manhattan Bank, Grindlays Bank Ltd; Citibank, Bank of Credit and Commerce International, The

Cairo Amman Bank, Jordan Kuwait Bank, Jordan Gulf Bank and Arab Land Bank.

On the projects of the JPMC, Mr. Akel said that the company is currently launching six major projects to be completed by the end of the year 1985. These projects are carried out to replace old production units by more efficient new units in Russefeh mines, where the company is seeking to build a new production unit near the mines but away from inhabited areas.

In its search to produce calcined phosphate the JPMC will also establish another production unit in Russefeh with a capacity of 200 thousand tonnes per year.

Moreover, in Al Wadi Al Abyadh the company is engaged in increasing the phosphate production capacity by a factor of half a million tonnes per year, and in completing currently under-construction projects there.

Bridge closed on Sept. 1

AMMAN (Petra) — A responsible source at the Public Security Directorate has said that Prince Mohammad Bridge will be closed on Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1982 for technical reasons. Travellers via the said bridge should postpone the date of their departure until Thursday, Sept. 2.

TCC to expand telephone services around Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Minister Mohammad Adoub Al Zaben, in his capacity as chairman of the Telecommunications Corporation, has said that new steps have been taken to expand the telephone services in the outskirts of Amman and the surrounding villages.

At a meeting which the central telephone committee held on Tuesday Dr. Zaben said that this step was taken after the residents of these areas made increasing demands for telephone services.

He explained that the new ser-

vices will include the installation of additional half-automatic switchboards with 600 new telephone numbers in these areas.

The committee also approved applications for installing 478 new telephones in the areas of Wadi Al Seer, central Amman, Jabal Al Hussein, Al Ashrafieh, Sweith, Abdali, Umm Al Basatin, Umm Al 'Asakir, Umm Maghir and Umm Al Burak.

The committee also approved applications for installing telephones in several other areas of the capital.

Zarqa registers voters

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa District Governor Salim Al Qudah, in his capacity as chairman of the Zarqa municipality elections committee, has said that the committee in charge of registering voters for the elections began its work on Tuesday.

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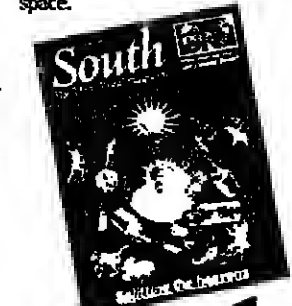
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Quality control seminar participants visit RSS

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in the quality control seminar organised by the Jordanian public administration institute visited on Tuesday the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and heard a briefing from the RSS officials on its establishment, the phases of its development, its objectives, projects and the services it renders to the public and private sectors.

They also toured the various sections of the RSS. The participants praised the advanced standard which the RSS has achieved as well as its role in supporting scientific research in Jordan and the Arab World.

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Seminar on developing skills concluded

AMMAN (Petra) — The seminar on developing skills, held by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment in cooperation with the Public Administration Institute was concluded at the institute's premises on Monday. Some 24 engineers from the ministry participated in the seminar. The aim of the two-week seminar was to develop the skills of the participants.

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani, addressing the participants in the seminar, said that the main goal the ministry seeks to achieve from this seminar is to acquaint the participants with everything about the ministry.

He said the topics of the seminar are basically related to the daily duties of the ministry's engineers, including city and village organisation and the regulations governing this organisation.

Participants in the seminar heard lectures related to organisation, regional planning, management of supplies, and the municipalities law.

A number of the ministry's high-ranking officials and the acting director of the public administration institute attended the ceremony marking the conclusion of the course.

July 1982

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The autonomous republic

IT WAS only a matter of time before the Israeli generals came out from behind the curtains and started calling the shots in Lebanon. The election of Bashir Gemayel as the next Lebanese president was a clear indication of Israel's desire to impose its regional ambitions on Lebanon via the courtesy of Lebanese surrogates. We were not surprised by the cheap performance of Major Saad Haddad in southern Lebanon. But we did not think the presidency of Lebanon itself, would go the same way.

Now, the Israeli army chief of staff, Rafael Eitan, has declared that he wants all the Lebanese Murabitoun militia to leave Beirut along with the departing Palestinian and Syrian forces. The Murabitoun, of course, are Lebanese folk, and have been political and military allies of the Palestinians in the past several years in Lebanon.

Mr. Eitan, the fellow who spends most of his time thinking about how best to use fancy American weapons to kill Palestinians, seems to want to extend his mandate to the moral purification of all of Lebanon. That he should

say now that he wishes the Murabitoun to leave Beirut suggests something more than the stated Israeli aim of preventing Palestinian resistance forces from harassing northern Israel. What we are seeing in Mr. Eitan's call is nothing less than the start of the process by which Israel and the United States grant autonomy to the Lebanese people. The concept of "full autonomy" has been soundly rejected by the Palestinians, so it now seems that it will be imposed on the people of Lebanon. The Lebanese will have the right to administer their own internal affairs, such as education and tourism, but the more important regional and international issues of state will be the responsibility of Israel. Israel will dictate who stays in Beirut and who leaves Beirut; Israel will dictate who assumes the presidency of Lebanon; Israel will dictate the sharing of the waters of southern Lebanon; and Israel will dictate the terms of a "peace" treaty it wishes to sign with Lebanon, a treaty that should be more properly called a treaty of surrender and full autonomy. This is the meaning of Mr. Eitan's latest words.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: The Middle East cannot be ignored

In the New York Times interview of last Sunday, His Majesty King Hussein gave a clear and plain hint to the continuing contacts and consultations, between officials of Jordan and the PLO and to the fact that such contacts stand as new assurance, that the Jordanian-pro-Palestinian role will continue to support the Palestinian struggle until the Palestinians have restored their national and legitimate rights on their occupied homeland.

In addition, the King's call for the expediting of efforts for finding a settlement to the Middle East crisis implicitly carried a warning against any slowdown in the peace process and alerted all concerned parties to the responsibilities of each.

The current situation, represented by the evil ambitions of the Israeli aggressors and the determination of the PLO to continue its struggle and its heroic stances, should be understood as an indication of the fact that there has been no more room left for any slowdown in the move towards

finding a just and comprehensive settlement. Time has become an essential factor and the more of it passes the more the area approaches a critical stage.

Therefore, it is now up to the Arab leaders in their summit conference to cope with the challenges and events underway so that the Arab World exercises its role towards a peace settlement despite evil intentions of the aggressors.

Those who support of the aggressor are invited to grasp the facts pointed out by the King in the New York Times interview. Had the enemy's supporters, and those unable to confront it because of their weakness, behaved in a different way than they actually did the aggressor would have never been able to wield so much power in the area. It is indeed time for the Arabs to close their ranks and prevent their enemy from continuing to achieve his evil dreams.

Al-Dustour: Effect of Arab moves on the world attitudes

The situation in the Middle East has become very dangerous, threatening of more tragedies, while the Arabs have already started to reap the bitter outcome of their disputes by the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and its aftermath. Nothing would change that fact except an entire combination of Arab and international endeavours to confront Israel and curb its aggressive plans. The current circumstances demonstrate the significance of His Majesty King Hussein's warning to the world and the Arabs of the consequences of the delay in the work for setting up a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

The U.S. was explicitly alerted in the King's statement to what is urgently needed to be done in that regard. On the other side, Arabs should move rapidly, using their potentials to become capable of dealing with peace issues.

The King has openly and clearly rejected any

peace efforts under the umbrella of the Camp David accords and warned the U.S. against its continued support for Israel and fueling its expansionist designs.

We are confident that Jordan's coordination and cooperation with the PLO aiming at reaching an understanding on the next phase will bear a fruitful outcome. Jordan's efforts also take into account the necessity of mobilising the nation in order to build up solid basis for confronting all adverse prospects.

Therefore, we hope that the Arab states will be able to cope with the current circumstances, bury all their disputes and move in all directions to force the world powers to take effective measures towards realising a peace settlement in the Middle East—a settlement that must depend on justice and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Moscow forced to buy from U.S.

By Brian Killen
 Reuters

MOSCOW — Anti-American fever is running high in the Kremlin over a wide range of issues but a recent grain accord has shown the Soviet authorities reluctant to bite the hand that feeds.

Last Friday, with superpower relations set on edge by the Lebanon crisis, Moscow indicated the gravity of its harvest problems by rubber-stamping a one-year extension of the U.S.-Soviet long-term grain agreement.

Earlier this month the project manager of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade and economic council, Boris Antonuk, said that Moscow would buy grain from the United States only as a last resort when supplies were unavailable from other nations.

Western agricultural experts in Moscow said last week's apparent Soviet climbdown suggested a fourth consecutive poor harvest had forced the Kremlin into accepting a share of the U.S. breadbasket to meet its import requirements.

They said the Soviet Union considered Washington an unreliable trading partner and felt more comfortable buying grain from countries such as Argentina, France, Canada and Australia.

But they added that even with record harvests it was doubtful whether these countries could supply the Kremlin's total grain

import needs for the coming year, which are estimated at around 46 million tonnes.

The latest international wheat council estimates showed that the Soviet Union imported 44.3 million tonnes of grain in the year to last June, of which 15.5 million came from the United States, with Argentina the second major supplier providing 13.4 million.

President Reagan offered the extension of the current grain pact only after considerable lobbying from powerful U.S. farm groups seeking to lock the Soviet Union into a commitment to buy a specified minimum amount of grain.

Theoretically, Moscow could have bought any amount of U.S. grain on the free market even without an agreement—the advantage of the pact is that it guarantees Moscow a certain amount of grain for a period and it ensures a market for grain produced by American farmers.

Driving down prices

The normally reticent Soviet grain trading specialists may be attempting to drive down grain prices before swooping on a market where prices have already been depressed as a result of an expected record world grain harvest.

But even to maintain Soviet food supplies at current levels billions of dollars will have to be spent.

Veiled references in the Soviet

press, which devotes more attention to agricultural matters than in any other developed nation, have indicated that natural rigours have ravaged the grain and other crops this year.

The Soviet Union has been hoping for an improved harvest following three years of bad results. But Western agricultural experts said unfavourable weather, including severe drought in grain-growing Kazakhstan, had hit most crops badly.

The U.S. agriculture department dropped its estimate for Soviet grain production this year from 200 million tonnes in May to 170 million tonnes in August.

The Soviet Union, with this year's projected target for a grain harvest of 240 million tonnes well out of reach, will no doubt be relieved to have secured its supply of U.S. grain for at least another 12 months.

But the benefits of the recent extension will be reaped by both parties to the deal.

The Soviet acceptance of Mr. Reagan's offer will be welcomed by American farmers seeking to unload this year's bumper harvest and also by the freight trade.

Western agricultural sources predicted that even with more normal levels of crop production this year, Soviet demand for agricultural imports would still need to be high to rebuild stock levels after the bad harvests of the past three years.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Implementation of ergonomics recommended

By Dr. Awn Ri

ERGONOMICS IS largely neglected in Jordan. Despite the fact that a few people unconsciously applying some of its elementary principles, the fact remains that the majority of the designers and planners do not realise what it entails or what effect its application may have on productivity.

The business and industrial concerns should implement programmes of ergonomics activities in their facilities in order to determine and accommodate the capabilities and limitations of the employees, the equipment and the environment. The staff initiating and implementing the pro-

grammes should possess a knowledge of ergonomics principles and techniques and a recognition of the work areas and tasks that could be improved by ergonomics analysis and design.

One of the problems faced by such staff is to have the chance to perform the work that they feel would be beneficial. Usually, the management which determines how professional staff spend their time and how much money can be allocated to a particular project is hard to convince of the value of ergonomics. Justification of this activity therefore presents a major obstacle.

The justification to be offered to the management could be based on increased productivity, reduced non-productive time, reduced overhead expenses, or on social and legal responsibility. The justification of an engineering activity should be on the basis of a benefit/cost analysis since this is what management usually considers in deciding upon a project.

The justification of reduced non-productive time and overhead expenses considers reduction in absenteeism, labour turnover and time wasted due to the occurrence of events that interfere with the routine operation of the manufacturing facility.

The social and legal responsibility is concerned with improvements in the quality of working life of the employees and the general social responsibility of the firm. Sometimes the potential penalties associated with the violation of regulations, and the product liabilities imply that the management must be concerned.

One should not also forget the interaction amongst the above-mentioned factors, such as the effects of improving the working life on the economic viability of a project. In any case, in order to initiate ergonomics activities, some type of economic and technical evaluation should be prepared in the light of previous projects, or should be predicted for proposed ventures.

Ergonomics activities designed to increase man-machine compatibility, reduce errors, improve work place layouts and expedite information flow can lead to improvements easily interpreted in terms of financial and resource value. The importance of these activities is not normally felt until after their implementation and the assessment of their contribution to the work of the firm.

After Lebanon, can the Camp David framework be revived?

By Hosni Mubarak

In an article written for The Washington Post, Egypt's president gives his view of what it will take to get the Middle East peace process back on track. "From the ashes of devastation and destruction," he writes, "we must spare no effort to resurrect the spirit of peace and hope."

I AM DEEPLY concerned and worried over the tragic developments in the Middle East. The area is witnessing a catastrophe of unprecedented proportions. The senseless killing and devastation in Lebanon have been destroying the very fabric of life in the entire region. At a time when we were striving tirelessly to heal the wounds of the past, the Israeli invasion came to deepen the rift between Arabs and Israelis and shatter the hopes of millions who were willing to give peace a chance. It awakened old suspicions and misgivings. It revived fears of Israeli expansionism and dealt a devastating blow to the proposition of harmonious coexistence in the area, which gave the world its three major religions. For anyone who is conscious of history, this is a very sad development indeed.

We, in Egypt, have more reason to be particularly alarmed.

We took the pioneering steps on the road to peace. We accepted tremendous risks. We undertook the unthinkable. The basic premise behind our policy was that peace will gain new converts every day. Peace was the only road to a better future. Through the first encounter with peace, Israelis and Arabs would bury their prejudices

and begin to learn to live together as good neighbours and friends. A new commonality of interest would emerge. Certainly, disagreements would still exist. But sharp conflict involving war and violence would give way to a new spirit of reconciliation and accommodation.

No more wars

That was the underlying philosophy of the Camp David framework for peace in the Middle East. No more wars, not only between Israel and Egypt, but between the Jewish state and all its neighbours who are willing to live in peace with it. The all-out invasion of a small Arab country, the indiscriminate shelling of cities and the loss of life and property can never serve that cause.

The United States has every reason to be alarmed, too. It is our full partner in the peace process. As a superpower with global interests and responsibilities, it can hardly be indifferent to this unwarranted escalation of violence. It maintains friendly ties with several Arab countries, which provide the West with oil and surplus capital so vital for investment and

employment. The United States is a recipient of Arab oil and funds. Most Arab countries do extensive business with American firms, buy American products and employ American experts at their development projects.

Special relationship

On the other hand, the United States has a special relationship with Israel. That relationship was never adequately defined or clearly perceived. For almost two decades, the United States has been the main supplier of military and financial aid to Israel. It has provided Israel with indispensable diplomatic protection. All these factors combined establish a special responsibility on the part of the United States for Israeli policy and conduct, particularly when it involves the large-scale use of American lethal weapons. Most people in the area hold the United States responsible for any Israeli hostile acts and/or unjustified resort to force.

Doubling the impact

Of course, a careful examination of this bond reveals that it is much more complex and intricate. But the fact remains that a certain perception exists in the minds of hundreds of millions all over the globe.

The present situation in the region must be viewed in the light of all the above-mentioned. Added to it is the fact that two other wars are raging against the Arab countries simultaneously with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Such wars are doubling the impact of the Israeli use of force at will. Here also, the United States is seen as partly responsible. Aside from that, the United States is the first to suffer from the spread of instability and insecurity in this region for reasons that are too obvious.

Those who are endowed with vision and understanding of history should not confine themselves to analysing what hap-

pened in the past. Rather, the challenge is to look ahead in an attempt to minimise the losses and rekindle hope in the hearts of individuals of good will. In other words, we should look beyond current day-to-day events in order to explore avenues to a better future for all.

From the ashes of devastation and destruction, we must spare no effort to resurrect the spirit of peace and hope. Thus, it would be a grave mistake to look at the situation from a narrow angle or in terms of the next few weeks alone.

To be specific, one should mention that we are not confronted merely with the problem of West Beirut and its aftermath or repercussions. Nor are we faced solely with the imperative responsibility to end immediately the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, a country of a delicate balance. Rather, that war brought us squarely before the Palestinian problem in all its aspects.

Foreign Intervention

For years, we have been emphasising the centrality of that question, not only in the relationship between Arabs and Jews, but also with respect to peace and security in the whole region. It plays a central role also as to superpower rivalry and competition. In this sense, it is a source of foreign intervention and polarisation. Therefore, it would be shortsighted and futile to direct our efforts and energy to the symptoms while we are aware of the cause of unrest and conflict. On the other hand, we ought to approach the issue from the point of view of conflict resolution and not crisis management.

It is a process not only of conflict resolution, but also of peace-building. It is a most difficult and trying process, because it requires a higher degree of self-control and restraint as well as a focusing of the human concerns of all sides without evasion or escapism, for if peace is to triumph, it has to be self-sustained. This needs the cooperation of the majority of the people on both sides. To our mind, peace is a win game in which everyone must feel that his or her basic concerns have been attended to, cared for and fully addressed. This process of peace creates a compromise not of defeat, but for victory; it is a compromise of human survival at an equal level of dignity against the irrational forces of dogma and bigotry.

The basic single cause of instability in the Middle East is that the Palestinian people have been left by most of the powers alone, beleaguered and cornered without seeing any way out. They are being denied a home and a homeland and the inalienable right to exercise in that homeland their self-determination in peace. The right of the Israeli people to live in their country recognised and secure does not contradict the right of the Palestinian people to live in their country recognised and secure, too. Both can therefore co-live in peace and harmony. Hence, our call for mutual and simultaneous recognition.

The imposition of dispersion of the Palestinians or the creation of a new wave of refugees will not solve any problem. It will inevitably lead to the radicalisation of the Palestinian movement and a victory for the voices of doom and gloom. The Palestinians residing abroad have only one way to go back to their own homeland. Any other formula would be like administering sedatives to a patient who is suffering from cancer. It will simply not work. We ought to marshal our political will for a comprehensive settlement that would minimise the damage done, by enhancing and multiplying the positive.

Our experience in the pro-

tracted autonomy talks has been painful for several reasons. Israel is maintaining a narrow and unbelievably restricted interpretation of the provisions of the "framework." It claims that the self-governing authority should be granted only a few powers and responsibilities despite the preponderance of the Camp David provisions that aim at creating a genuine transfer of power from the Israeli government to the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. In addition, high-ranking Israeli officials have issued certain policy statements that are inconsistent with the spirit and provisions of the "framework."

Israel's determination

I am referring here to statements expressing Israel's determination to block the establishment of any Palestinian entity at any time in the future. Taken at face value, these statements purport to preclude the issue of determining the final status of the West Bank and Gaza. According to the Camp David formula, that status is to be determined in the course of the negotiations. In other words, the Israeli statements aim at rendering the transitional arrangement of full autonomy a final settlement.

Equally absurd is the Israeli idea of converting Jordan into a Palestinian state. Such dangerous notions are certain to exacerbate the situation and create new problems at a time when we should double our efforts in the search for a real solution. Jordan is an Arab state with its distinct identity, which is well-established and recognised by the international community. The fact that it hosts a stable Palestinian community temporarily is of no significance, for this is the case in many Arab countries. The concept is as erroneous as suggesting the establishment of a Palestinian state in Lebanon.

Neither the Palestinian people nor the host Arab peoples accept or even understand strange ideas that widen the gap we have been trying to bridge. These proposals are viewed by Arabs, not excluding the most moderate elements among them, as a transparent cover for expansionist designs. The Palestinian entity should be established on Palestinian land only—i.e., in the West Bank and Gaza. Any negation of this precept is certain to do the cause of peace a disservice.

In addition, the conversion of Arab land into Israeli settlements is causing a steady erosion of goodwill and hope. Hence, the situation must be remedied by a combination of acts:

- * The United States must recognise the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. It is inconceivable that the American people would deny the Palestinians, out of all peoples, the God-given right. Such denial would be contrary to the fundamental values and the heritage of the American Revolution.
- * All settlement activities must be halted.
- * Certain confidence-building measures must be taken in order to restore the trust of the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza.

السلامة العامة

South Africa's censors give up scissors and blue pencils

By Peter Gregson
Reuter

A new permissiveness towards long-banned subjects is being cautiously allowed in books, films and plays as South Africa's censors ease up with their scissors and blue pencils.

During the past two years, the directorate of publications, the main censorship body, has undergone a quiet revolution in its attitude toward long-standing taboos such as nudity, sex, violence and swearing.

Late last year a minimum age of 18 was set on the scale of controversial books that might otherwise have been banned. Films that had no chance of being screened in

the 1970s are now being allowed with similar restrictions on minors.

Two of the latest developments are the lifting of a two-year-old ban on the international best-selling novel *The Ninja* and ruling permitting women to appear topless in a play for the first time.

That distinction went to British actress Nikki Kelly, who is starring in a slapstick comedy called *Who goes bare?*

The play is one of dozens of its kind that have been staged in London's West End for years, but the censors clearly decided it was

no laughing matter.

Rarely can a lightweight farce have been studied so seriously.

Members of the directorate of publications, which has the power to ban performances on the strength of one complaint, attended the play a few nights after it opened here following a number of objections from the public.

It promptly ordered Miss Kelly and two other topless actresses to cover up. Promoter Peter Toerien then appealed and two nights later the play was watched again by the publications appeal board, the

ultimate arbiter of what is publicly permitted.

A hearing was held two days later at which the directorate and representatives for Mr. Toerien put forward their respective arguments. The appeals board then ruled that Miss Kelly could go topless but not bottomless, one of the actresses must wear nipple caps and the other must cover her breasts by her long hair.

Miss Kelly plays Nancy, a woman attending a health farm for a weekend who mistakenly believes it is a nudist camp.

Giving the reasons for its ruling,

the board said: "Nudity is not per se undesirable. The question is how and where it is treated."

"In the present play, which definitely has merits as a comedy, the merits, however, are not so high that display of public hair may be allowed."

"The nudity of breasts is, however, functional insofar as the main female character, Nancy, is concerned. In other cases, the breast (nipple) nudity is not so functional that it need be retained," it added.

"Who goes bare?" opened here in late July and has been playing to

full houses.

In the case of Eric Van Lustbader's novel *The Ninja*, the censors reversed an earlier decision to ban the book because its explicit sex descriptions were likely to provoke lust.

After a hearing, the appeals board found the book had literary merit with its historical background mixing Western intellectualism and eastern ritualism and people were unlikely to buy it for sexual titillation contained in only 15 of its 526 pages.

It did impose a minimum age of 18 for purchasers.

The lifting of the ban follows the same action with a number of other works including another book by Lustbader, *Suena*, *The Women's room* by Marilyn French and *Ten days that shook the world*.

Radical U.S. Journalist John Reed's book about the 1917 Russian revolution on which the award-winning film *Reds* is based.

In the cinema, where films were routinely cut by censors for the slightest reasons until only recently, a more relaxed and adult standard has also clearly come into force.

Nudity, violence, strong lan-

guage and sexually-explicit scenes in such films as *The Postman* always rings twice. *Raging Bull*, *Body Heat* and *Excalibur* have all been allowed through.

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SPORTS



Dr. Hananiyya (middle) after the tournament flanked by Mr. Ishaq Jarallah (on his right), Mr.

Ahmad Shuman, while on his left are Dr. Muhammad Sukhon and Lt.-Col. Fathi Hmoud.

Doctors' tennis matches more friendly than a tournament

AMMAN (J.T.) — Last Friday evening and under the lights of the Sports City tennis courts, doctors of the Hussein Medical Centre—led by Maj.-Gen. Dr. Dand Hananiyya—played a tennis tournament against the doctors and other members of the Sports City.

At Hussein Medical Centre players were not successful in tennis as they are in surgical operations, for, they won a total of 13 points with the aid of several Sports City

players who joined them; while Sports City doctors and other players won a total of 17 points.

The "cup" was awarded to the winners, who offered it as a gift to their guests, doctors of the Hussein Medical Centre.

The evening was a most enjoyable occasion and both groups promised to play together again. Dr. Hananiyya was kind to invite Sports City tennis players—doctors or others—to play at the Hussein

Medical Centre courts.

It is noteworthy that among the doctors and other participants who played were the following: Dr. Gaith Shabbat, Dr. Salim As-Satib, Dr. Qamhawi, Dr. Mowafaq Al-Fawwaz, Dr. Bassim Khayr, Dr. Khaled Mihalwas, Dr. Jawdat Khalaf, the three Khurra doctors, Mr. Ishaq Jarallah, Lt.-Col. Fathi Hmoud, Dr. Qandalaft, Dr. Bustant.

E. Germans ready for road cycling championships

GOODWOOD, England (R) — A tricky, twisting course, set in the heart of the English countryside could provide the stage for an East European upset in the 100km amateur team time trial, opening race of the World Cycling Championships road programme here Wednesday.

The East German quartet of

Falk Boden, Bernd Drogan, Mario Kummer and Olaf Ludwig beat the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to the gold medal on specially modified bikes in Prague last year.

The short-wheelbase machines, which have small front wheels so that the riders can crouch lower over the handlebars, reducing

wind resistance, were developed by the East Germans for the 1980 Olympics.

But they are not expected to be much of an advantage on the testing circuit laid out by the British organisers and approved by the International Cycling Union.

In past championships, the team time trial has often been held on an arrow-straight stretch of dual-carriage highway and the out-and-back format has led to an emphasis on brute strength rather than bike handling techniques.

This time, however, the riders will have to negotiate many sharp corners as they cover three laps of the undulating circuit and orthodox bikes should regain their former prominence.

Only three western nations have claimed the time trial title since Britain last hosted the championships in 1970.

Belgium won in 1971, Sweden took the gold medal in 1974 and a brilliant ride by former world pursuit champion Bert Oosterbosch took the Dutch to first place four years ago.

England wins test series against Pakistan

LEEDS, England (R) — England clinched the three-test cricket series against Pakistan when they completed a three-wicket victory in the final test here Tuesday.

England, who won the first test and lost the second, took 39 minutes to score the 29 runs they needed in a dramatic match of fluctuating fortunes.

Bob Taylor steered the winning single off Pakistan captain Imran Khan whose outstanding all-round performance earned him the man-of-the-match and man-of-the-series awards.

But England, resuming at 190 for six this morning, had to survive when Ian Botham was dismissed with 20 runs still needed.

Bob Paisley, more like the perfect grandfather than boss at Anfield

LONDON (R) — Bob Paisley does not look like the most successful manager in the history of English soccer.

Not for him the accoutrements of the modern day football manager, weighed down in sheepskin coat, expensive suit and gold watch, rings and chains.

Paisley's working clothes at Liverpool's Anfield stadium are baggy cardigan and slippers. At 63 he looks more like the perfect grandfather than boss of one of the most famous clubs in the world.

When Paisley retires after this season it will mark the end of an era in English football, begun in 1959 when Bill Shankly took over

as manager of a struggling second division outfit.

Paisley was already at Anfield, having joined the club as a player on May 8, 1939, and served as physiotherapist and coach.

Liverpool gained promotion to the first division in 1962 and over the next 12 years Shankly and Paisley led them to three League titles, two F.A. Cup wins and a UEFA Cup triumph.

When Shankly unexpectedly resigned in 1974 it was the little known Paisley who stepped out of his shadow to take over.

Liverpool began their eighth season under Paisley at home two West Bromwich Saturday and

their players took to the pitch with Paisley's usual last words imprinted on their minds... "keep it simple."

"People try to complicate the game," says Paisley. "They talk about getting round the back... that's what burglars do."

"They talk about positive and negative approaches... that's an electrician's job."

Paisley's "simple" approach has brought Liverpool five League titles, three European Cups, two League Cups and a second UEFA Cup triumph. And it is hard to imagine Liverpool will let him bow out without another trophy this season.

Manager of the Year in 1976-77-79-80-82, Paisley was loathe to take over from the legendary Shankly, who died in September last year, and began his first team talk by saying: "I never wanted this job in the first place."

Paisley, like everyone else in football, thought "Shanks" was irreplaceable. Shankly was the showman. Who else would make sure his dog took its last "walk" of the evening over the training pitch of city rivals Everton?

But Shankly was in no doubt Paisley was the only man who could continue the good work and said at the time: "In my place you're getting a man who, like me, is basically honest."

"Without basic honesty you're nothing."

Like Shankly, Paisley has the happy knack of snapping up bargains in the transfer market and, equally important, knows just when to let players move on.

Of the 19 players who helped Liverpool to their first League title under Paisley six years ago, only Phil Thompson and Phil Neal are still first team regulars.

The quietly spoken Paisley never hesitates to drop or sell big-name stars if he believes it is in the best interests of the club.

In the past 16 months names such as Ray Clemence, Ray Kennedy, Steve Heighway, David Fairclough and Jimmy Case have left Liverpool and now Terry McDermott seems poised to follow them.

In January last year, with Liverpool trailing Ipswich by 11 points, Paisley called his two closest aides into the inner sanctum of the Anfield board room.

Surrounded by hundreds of pairs of muddy football boots, Paisley, coach Ronnie Moran, 33 years with the club.

The result was that Thompson was stripped of the captaincy, which was given to Scottish international Graeme Souness, and Ronnie Whelan, Mark Lawrenson and Craig Johnston were brought into the side.

IAAF Congress to discuss payments over the counter

LONDON (R) — Appearance money for track-and-field athletes will be paid over the counter, rather than under it, if a proposal before the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) Congress which starts in Athens on Thursday is approved.

The proposal is part of a wider IAAF scheme for the setting up of a new type of international competition known as an IAAF permit invitation meeting.

The permit meeting, which IAAF Secretary John Holt told Reuters he expected to be endorsed in Athens and would come into operation next year, is designed to curb "the present uncontrolled proliferation of international invitation meetings."

The payment of appearance money -- under-the-counter payments have been a feature of the sport for years--would apply only to permit meetings where a meeting organiser and an athlete's national federation agreed.

The money would be paid to the federation and under the new trust funds, also to be debated in Athens although they are already in operation in some countries, could be handed over to the athlete when he left the sport.

Holt predicted the appearance-money proposal--together with a less specific rule change proposed by New Zealand that would make provision for an athlete to receive prize money--would provoke the main debate of the Congress. He rated the chance of appearance money being adopted as 50-50.

Holt said that if the proposals on appearance money and cash prizes failed to get through, the new trust funds, assuming they were upheld by the Congress, should help the IAAF check illicit

payouts by guaranteeing athletes financial reward when they finished competing.

The funds would be financed from sponsorship and advertising deals. Money from these deals would be paid to national federations who would deduct "any percentage considered appropriate" and place the remaining money in a trust fund for the athlete concerned.

There has been some evidence, however, of widening opposition to the idea of allowing athletes to benefit from the funds when they retire or become ineligible, possibly for a doping offence. Opponents feel sponsorship money should be used only for athletes' training needs.

Trust funds were accepted in principle at the IAAF Congress in Rome a year ago and have already been put into practice in the United States, Canada, Britain and New Zealand. Holt said these countries' experience in setting up funds would be an important contribution to the debate.

Steve Overt and Sebastian Coe,

Britain's Olympic champions at 800 and 1,500 metres respectively, are among those who have already entered into advertising deals.

The word doping looms large in a proposed redrafting of the rule on the suspension of athletes and national federations. The redrafting, making the rule much longer and more specific, was aimed at clarification, Holt said.

He admitted the influence of the case of American discus thrower Ben Plucknett, who received a life ban from the IAAF which was later reduced to 18 months for allegedly taking drugs.

The setting up of an arbitration panel which will hear appeals and "should avoid the costs of law cases" is also on the agenda for Athens.

Although the Congress starts on Thursday, the first day will see only the opening ceremony. The business sessions will take place on Friday and Saturday prior to the European Athletics Championships starting in Athens on Monday.

Navratilova, McEnroe favourites for U.S. Open tennis titles

NEW YORK (A.P.) — John McEnroe, who is struggling to find his touch and Martina Navratilova, who's been playing like a million dollars, are the favourites in the U.S. Open Tennis Championships, which began Tuesday.

As the world's No. 1 ranked player, McEnroe is top-seeded in the 128-man draw on the hard courts of Flushing Meadow. He has won the American championship the last three years. But his 1982 performances have been disappointing—for him—and the New York left-hander may have a tough time defending his crown. McEnroe has won only two tournaments this year, including a minor grass-court event in England.

Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, who is seeded No. 3, and Wimbledon champion Jimmy Connors, the second seed, could dethrone him.

Navratilova has won 64 of 65 matches this year, including the French Open and Wimbledon, and is heavily favoured to capture her first U.S. Open women's singles title. But she will have to fend

off second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd, a five-time winner of America's premier tennis tournament, and defending champion Tracy Austin, the No. 3 seed.

Navratilova already is the biggest money-winner ever in tennis—male or female—and if she succeeds here, she will receive a \$1m bonus for having won four selected events this year on different surfaces.

The two-week U.S. Open offers a record \$1.5m in total prize money, the largest purse of any tourney in the world, and includes for the first time prize money in the qualifying rounds. Winners of the men's and women's singles events will collect \$90,000, compared with last year's \$66,000.

On the basis of recent form, Lendl may be the favourite for the men's crown. The right-handed Czech has reached three Volvo Grand Prix finals (his month, winning the ATP Championships, losing to fifth-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis in Toronto and finishing in a tie with Jose Higueras in North Conway, New Hampshire.

West German Jurgen Hingsen, decathlon world record-breaker



ULM (DaD) — Jurgen Hingsen, 24, from Uerdingen, Federal Republic of Germany, scored a world record 8,723 points in Ulm, 16 more than the decathlon record set up by Britain's Daley Thompson two months earlier. After eight events and a poor 4.60 metres in the pole vault he was trailing Thompson by 126 points. Then came a tremendous personal improvement in the javelin to 63.10m, and 4 min. 15.13 sec. in the 1,500m saw him through to a new record that delighted a 6,000 crowd as the day ended, and he passed the post, in thunder and lightning.

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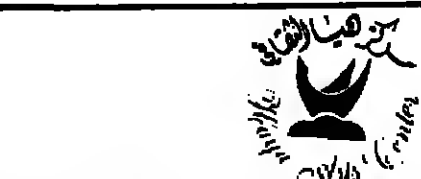
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Dockers began loading turbines on Soviet freighter

Britain defies U.S. embargo

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — Dockers began loading turbines for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline Tuesday following Britain's decision to defy a U.S. embargo on the project.

President Reagan, blaming Moscow for the imposition of martial law in Poland, has banned the supply of American equipment for the pipeline which would pump natural gas from the Soviet Union.

But the British government has told British firms to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Soviet Union, including the supply of 21 turbines built in Scotland under licence from the U.S. firm General Electric.

Glasgow dockers began loading the first of 500 crates, containing the parts of six turbines, aboard the Soviet freighter Stakhanovets Yermolenko which berthed Monday night.

Harbourmasters said loading would take several days and the vessel would probably sail for the Soviet Union later this week.

President Reagan has already ordered reprisals against French firms which shipped equipment for the pipeline to the Soviet Union last week.

Like the French government, Britain has ordered the makers of

the turbines, John Brown Engineering, to go ahead with the shipment.

The turbines, the first of 21 on order, are being built under licence from a U.S. firm, General Electric, and they include some U.S.-made components.

John Brown Engineering has several subsidiaries in the United States which might be hit by U.S. reprisals.

Three other British firms—Baker Oil Tools (United Kingdom), Smith International (North Sea) and American Air Filters—also have contracts to supply equipment for the project which will pipe natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

The French freighter Borodine arrived in a Soviet port Monday with three gas compressors for the pipeline.

The U.S. attempt to embargo equipment for the project is a protest over the imposition of martial law in Poland, which President Reagan blames on Moscow's influence.

Washington also argues that the pipeline will make Western Europe overly dependent on the Soviet Union, and will, by earning hard currency for Moscow, indirectly, support Soviet military spending.

Shultz, Baldrige urge Reagan not to take tough action

NEW YORK (R) — Two of President Reagan's cabinet members are urging him not to be too tough on a British company if it breaks his embargo on equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline, the New York Times said Tuesday.

Secretary of State George Shultz and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige were said to have made the suggestion in a telephone call to the president who is on holiday in California.

U.S. sanctions could go into effect if turbines produced by John Brown Engineering, but designed with American technology, are loaded on a Soviet freighter which arrived in Glasgow Monday.

The report said Mr. Shultz and Mr. Baldrige wanted the firm barred only from receiving U.S. products related to oil and gas technology.

This penalty would be lighter than that imposed last week on the French subsidiary of Dresser Industries of Dallas, Texas and the Paris-based Creusot-Loire which were banned from buying any goods and services from the United States.

Explaining the two cabinet members' reasons, The Times quoted an administration official as saying: "The full denial order could destroy the firm, and the British are good allies."

Bonn may agree on \$393m credit to AEG-Telefunken

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — The West German government will probably agree on Wednesday to underwrite 1.1 billion marks (\$393 million) in credit guarantees for the electrical manufacturing giant, AEG-Telefunken, which called in a receiver early this month, an Economics Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

But he said the government was likely to make its approval conditional. He spoke after a meeting between Economics Minister Otto Lambdordoff and economic ministers from regional state governments broke up without their immediate agreement to share the guarantees with Bonn.

The spokesman said the regional ministers conceded that the company should be helped, but felt that the state governments needed more time to study the problem.

AEG-Telefunken has a worldwide workforce of 120,000. Bonn wants the states to provide up to half of the proposed financial package, but some are demanding federal measures to help the firm's subsidiaries in their areas.

The newspaper Bild, in a pre-released interview, quoted Count Lambdordoff as saying that he and Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein will recommend approval of the package to the cabinet on Wednesday on condition that the states also participate.

Mexican president to draw out a way to resolve ailing economy

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, who is struggling to resolve the country's crippling cash shortage, will try to chart a way out of the crisis in his annual state of the nation address Wednesday.

Faced with the threat of popular unrest over his government's handling of the economy, Mr. Lopez Portillo has said Mexico's dignity must be rescued before he hands over the reins of power to his elected successor, Miguel de la Madrid, on Dec. 1.

"This is no time for farewells but for alertness. We should all be alert because we have to reconstruct this country," he told the powerful Mexican Workers Confederation on the eve of his state of the nation broadcast.

Mexico's crisis, triggered by a drop in world prices of oil, its main revenue earning, has forced the government to devalue the peso twice this year, freeze dollar bank accounts, and stretch out repayments on the country's \$80 billion foreign debt.

On the eve of Mr. Lopez Portillo's nationwide broadcast, unsigned leaflets distributed in various parts of the capital urged housewives out to leave their homes or buy anything for 24 hours in protest against the economic situation.

Business and labour are keenly awaiting the 62-year-old president's address, which he says will deal principally with the search for a solution to Mexico's economic problems, to decide what steps to take to ride out the crisis.

Some workers have threatened to go on strike to back demands for big wage increases if businesses are allowed to increase prices. But some businesses, especially those hard hit by devaluation, argue that if they cannot increase prices they will have to close shop, creating more unemployment.

Many Mexicans worry that government cutbacks in public spending and subsidies of basic foods such as corn-based tortillas, bread and beans could provoke mass unrest, especially among the poor and jobless, who make up the majority of Mexico's 70 million population.

Official media have appealed to the public to ignore rumours, work hard to overcome the crisis and above all "behave like true Mexicans."

Calling for an international effort to stave off bankruptcy, Mexico approached the IMF this month and more than 100 creditor banks held an emergency meeting in New York.

The banks agreed to delay for three months repayment of about \$10 billion in loans due to mature in that period.

Creditor banks favour Mexican request

NEW YORK (R) — Mexico's creditor banks are responding favourably to its request to defer payments on its foreign debt principal for 90 days, a spokesman for a 14-member advisory committee of banks said Tuesday.

The spokesman told Reuters that no bank had yet turned down the request, first made on August 20 at a meeting in New York between Mexican officials and representatives of 115 banks.

The banks represented agreed in principle to defer the payments on the debt principal of \$10 billion.

But Mexico's creditor banks number about 1,000 and their formal acceptance is being awaited.

Mexico, which is doing through a financial crisis, is estimated to have a foreign debt of around \$80 billion of which 60 billion is owed to banks.

The advisory group formed after the New York meeting is also studying Mexico's request for a new syndicated bank loan.

Commonwealth ministers split over financial overhauling proposal

LONDON (R) — A row broke out among Commonwealth finance ministers Tuesday as Britain and its former colonies disagreed on a proposal to overhaul the world's financial institutions, conference sources said.

The suggestion for an international conference like the landmark Bretton Woods meeting of 1944 was launched Monday by New Zealand's Prime Minister Robert Muldoon.

Although many Commonwealth members endorsed the proposal, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, questioned its wisdom.

He told delegates from 49 Commonwealth countries, who met before the annual meetings in Canada of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, that they should be careful not to further damage confidence in the IMF, conference sources said.

Mr. Muldoon later told reporters Sir Geoffrey did not understand the proposal. "He had not grasped what I was talking about," he said.

The other main issue discussed on the second day of the ministers' meeting was the world's economic slump.

Conference sources said a consensus emerged for a substantial increase in IMF quotas, which ministers said would allow member countries to borrow more and help revive the flagging world economy.

Britain supports a 50 per cent increase in the IMF's financial base from 1985. Most developing countries want an increase of 100 per cent.

Pressure was meanwhile building up on the United States to end its slowdown in contributions to the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank affiliate which makes soft loans to poor countries, conference sources said.

Australia joined Britain in announcing it will make its scheduled contributions to IDA. Both countries previously linked their IDA contributions to those of the United States.

Europe records lowest price increase

LUXEMBOURG (R) — The European Community's consumer price index rose by 0.6 per cent in July, the lowest monthly increase so far in 1982, according to official Community statistics released Tuesday.

The Eurostat organisation said prices were static in Britain and actually fell by 0.5 per cent in Greece because of seasonal factors. Low increases were recorded in West Germany (0.2 per cent), France (0.3) and Netherlands (0.5).

Rises above the community average occurred in Belgium (0.7 per cent), Denmark (0.8), Luxembourg (1.0) and Italy (1.6).

The increase, which followed an 0.8 per cent rise in June, put the index (base 1975=100) at 210.2, 11.1 per cent above its July 1981 level. The year-to-year increase to June was 11.4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices were mixed but with an easier bias after a gloomy economic survey from British industrialists. At 1500 the F.T. index was off 1.2 at 572.3.

Government bonds fell more than one point on further selling prompted by seismometer that the recent fall in short term U.S. interest rates is over but rallied to close about 1/4 to 1/2 point off on the day, dealers said.

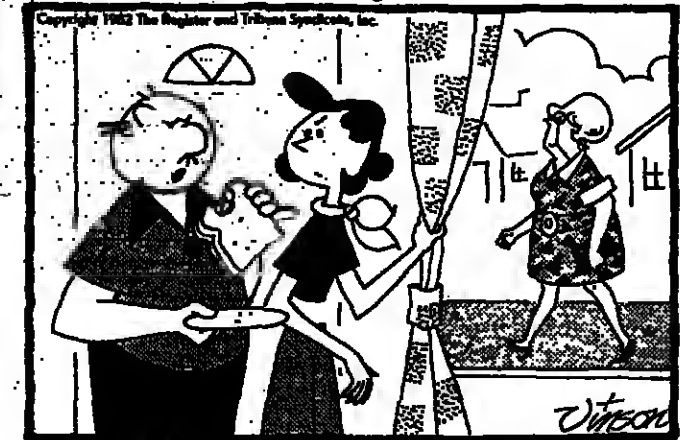
Gold shares and North American stocks ended mixed.

Oils met small demand in line with Wall Street. B.P. gained 6p to 294 ahead of Thursday's interim results while Shell rose a similar sum at 404. Ultramar and Lasso firmed 8p and 12p respectively.

Industrials were generally a penny or two easier but Glaxo and Thom EMI moved against the trend adding 3p and 3p respectively.

Banks were steadier and insurances ended mixed.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

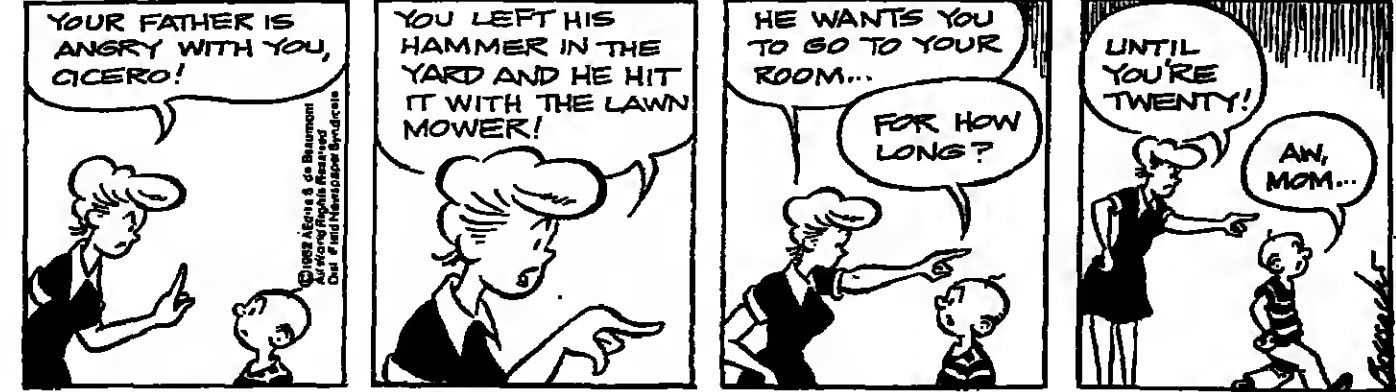


"It's really amazing how one person's sight for sore eyes is another person's eyesore."

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

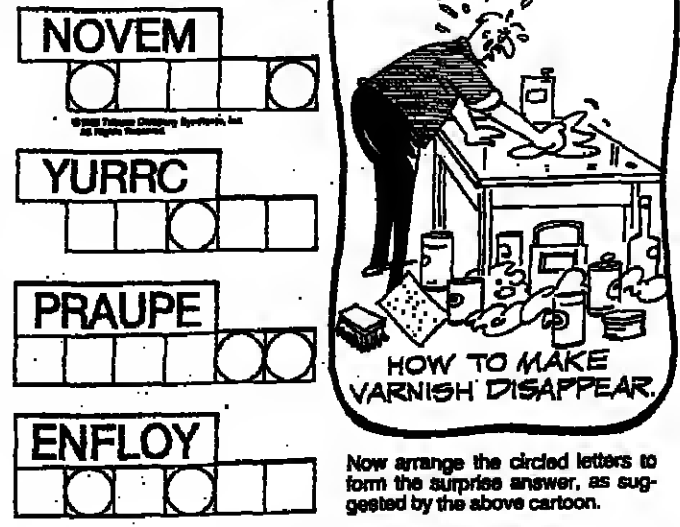


Andy Capp



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: THE

(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: GOING FLUKE BEFALL CORRAL
Answer: What vampires often take at midnight—A COFFIN BREAK.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day is not right for taking chances and the judgment of others could cause difficulties. Wait until the afternoon when conditions improve before making a decision.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You should take a different view and make new arrangements if a new plan is to work out right. Relax at home tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) If you take more interest in helping others with their projects, you can add to your own progress. Don't follow any hunches now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Not a good day to launch a new project. Make present plans more detailed and all goes well. Use more logic in your dealings.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You are most alert to new business systems now and can make big headway into the future. Use common sense.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handle regular duties early in the day so that you'll have more time for recreation later. Take time to improve your talents.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Choose your words well at home or you could have trouble. Don't take any chances where your security is concerned.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) The afternoon is fine for carrying through with monetary matters of importance. A financial expert can give you valuable advice.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can get the praise of a higher-up by showing increased skill in your work. Safeguard your good reputation.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make sure you don't become involved in activities that give you nothing but trouble. Take needed health treatments.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't make decisions of importance early in the day. Improve your appearance and gain more confidence.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Do nothing that could alienate your good friends today because the planetary conditions are not favorable. Be calm.

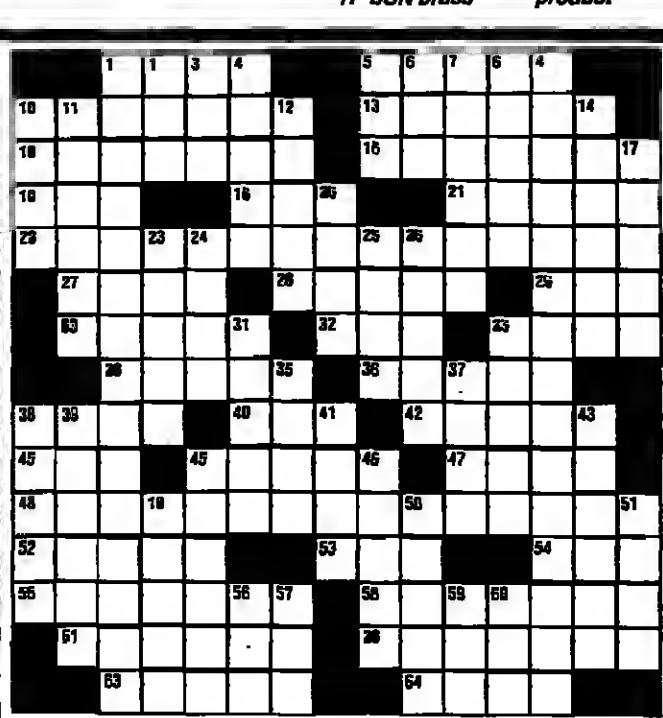
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be sure you do nothing that could irk a higher-up today or you could regret it later. Take steps to improve your credit.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be a great problem solver if the home conditions are right. Teach that adversity is a test for the mind to challenge. Give the right religious training. A foreign language will be most helpful to career.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by I. Judah Koolyk

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| ACROSS | 29 Sleep phenomenon | 53 Name in Chinese | 20 Voting power |
| 1 Afrikaans | 30 "— pass | 54 Depot abbr. | 23 City in Texas |
| 5 Tricking | 31 "Go—" | 55 "Odyssey" | 24 Fictional work abbr. |
| 10 Menacing | 32 OSS | 56 Marsupial features | 25 Acronym part abbr. |
| 13 Bugged | 33 Scores to shoot for | 61 Takes potshots | 26 Approaches |
| 15 Like a big cat | 34 Correct | 62 Pastries | 31 Kind of rug |
| 16 Swimmer | 35 Drill | 63 "Bau —" | 33 Section |
| 18 Under the weather | 36 Youths | 64 Present | 35 Part of MIT: abbr. |
| 19 Apply lightly | 37 Molds | 44 Yes, Pierre | 37 Jezebel's husband |
| 21 Go — telepin | 45 Wslops | 46 Berley beard | 38 Grebes' |
| 22 Diamond | 47 Pinnacle | 48 Heart | 39 Old Roman coin |
| 27 Spanish province in Africa | 52 Colombia | 4 — hand (assist) | 41 Read superlatively |
| 28 Cash | 53 Brazil river | 5 River in France | 43 Hunter's companion |
| | | 6 Genetist's topic | 45 Land or sea follower |
| | | 7 Sanction formally | 49 Show of music |
| | | 8 Turk's neighbor | 50 Moonshine |
| | | 9 Clubs | 51 Brat's answer |
| | | 10 Smooth-talking | 56 Prepare hump |
| | | 11 Installed new tiles | 57 Comp. pt. |
| | | 12 Domain | 59 Diminutive suffix |
| | | 14 Machinery user | 60 Benz product |
| | | 17 USN brass | |



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WORLD

Huge demonstrations occur as promised in major Polish cities

WARSAW (R) — Polish security forces used tear gas and water cannon to disperse crowds gathered in Warsaw and other major cities Tuesday to mark the second anniversary of the birth of the Solidarity trade union.

Reports from around the country said police moved in to break up mass demonstrations which government leaders had warned in advance could erupt in violence.

Reports from Gdansk, the birthplace of Solidarity, the western industrial centre of Wroclaw and the steelmaking city of Nowa Huta in the south said riot police also broke up pro-Solidarity demonstrations there.

Armed police and soldiers, backed by armoured personnel carriers and water cannon, had packed several central squares in Warsaw in anticipation of the demonstrations, called by underground Solidarity leaders to confirm continued support for the union.

But several thousand people came out onto the streets despite the huge show of force by the security forces.

The demonstrations were patchy and police detachments broke up groups of several hundred in different streets.

Solidarity man arrested

Meanwhile the official news agency PAP reported that the police had arrested Zbigniew Romaszewski, a member of the Solidarity national commission.

He had been one of the most wanted underground figures since he evaded internment when martial law was declared last December.

In Gdansk, at the gates of the Lenin shipyard, workers chanted Solidarity slogans, including calls for the release of union leader Lech Walesa, and a spokesman declared: "We expect that from this day the authorities will reach

agreement with us."

Armed police, who cordoned off the square round the gates early this morning were caught between the workers and a crowd of thousands who came to support them.

When water cannon and tear gas were fired at the demonstrators, many fled into the narrow streets around the yards.

In Wroclaw military helicopters hovered over the city after a group of about 3,000 trying to march along a central thoroughfare to the old regional headquarters of Solidarity clashed with riot police.

Reporters in the city said clashes continued between small groups and security forces in vehicles chasing them with tear gas.

In Nowa Huta several thousand steelworkers poured down a main street but were stopped by a line of police as a crowd trying to link up with the workers closed on the police line from the rear.

In the clashes that followed, stones were thrown and car windows smashed as water cannon drenched the crowds.

Reuters correspondent Karol Cwinnarowicz said an acrid blue haze of tear gas hung over the city centre.

Tight army operations

Scattered clashes continued in Warsaw nearly two hours after the first demonstration started.

Later helicopters flew over the city, directing the street security operation, and columns of vehicles, blue lights flashing, cruised through the streets.

Occasionally concussion grenades were fired and an officer appealed through a loudspeaker for people to go home.

Underground leaders have called for demonstrations in all major cities to prove the union still has mass support more than eight months after it was suspended under martial law.

West Beirut a long way from recovery after 3 months under Israeli siege

By Paul Eedle

BEIRUT (R) — The bombardment has stopped and the last Palestinian commandos will soon be leaving town, but nobody can say that West Beirut is returning to normal.

Three months of Israeli air and artillery attacks have reduced the southern half of the city to a wasteland of derelict apartment blocks and rubble-strewn streets. Certainly hundreds, perhaps thousands of people have died.

Main roads have been dug up, blocked by barricades and sown with mines. Most shops are shut and the only petrol available is a witches' brew sold in plastic jerrycans at the roadside.

But families are streaming back to search for their homes and possessions among the ruins.

In the Palestinian refugee camp of Bourj Al Brajneh, the few streets wide enough for vehicles are jammed with pick-up trucks and cars, each piled high with rolled-up mattresses and boxes full of cooking utensils.

In one street, a girl has swept clean an open space partly surrounded by the remains of three walls that used to be her living room.

Nearby, two other teenage girls struggle uphill with large plastic barrels of water on their heads—there is no water or electricity anywhere in the camp.

In the centre of the maze of narrow

lanes, single-storey houses, and piles of broken masonry that make up the camp, an underground concrete shelter stands unlit and empty.

The shelter and the building next to it, also empty, were a command post of Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) soldiers.

Now all that remains of them is two maroon berets being tried on by a pair of toddlers playing in the ruins of a nearby house.

In the camp and the slum areas around it, mainly inhabited by Lebanese Shi'ite Muslims, families are moving back if anything at all remains of their apartments.

The first floor of one block is black and gutted but a line of freshly-laundered clothes hangs across the balcony.

The few remaining Palestinian commandos waiting to be evacuated from Beirut appear tired by the long, unequal fight against Israel's sophisticated planes, tanks and artillery.

But they are far from giving up and see their dispersion across the Arab World as strictly temporary.

"We'll go out of the door and come back in through the window," says Ahmad Ali Said, lounging in a Bourj Al Brajneh street in civilian clothes, whiling away the time until he leaves by boat for Algeria.

In central Beirut, far less badly damaged in the war, government offices are slowly starting work again.

Lebanese army returns

Lebanese regular army soldiers have been posted outside official buildings in a hesitant attempt to restore central government authority in areas ruled for years by a mixture of Syrian peacekeeping troops, Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies.

But the condition of Beirut international airport, always considered by residents to mirror their city's state of health, shows that the patient is still on the critical list.

Israeli troops still hold one end of the airfield and small transport planes can be seen landing and taking off.

The terminal building is deserted except for a handful of Lebanese police.

Local radio stations have been summoning airline employees back to work with announcements that efforts are under way to reopen the airport.

But the only sign of action is a long line of 37 Asian labourers across one runway, sweeping the tarmac clear of spent cartridge cases, shrapnel and rubble.

A podgy Lebanese supervisor sitting on a chair in the middle of the runway says it will take them five days just to finish the sweeping.

Meanwhile in the control tower, glass from the shattered windows and dust from weeks of war covers the ageing communications equipment. The telephones lying crookedly on the consoles are dead.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Majority in Israel opposes idea of Palestinian state

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Two-thirds of the Israeli public oppose the idea of a Palestinian state and almost as many object to talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), according to a poll published Tuesday. The poll, in the Jerusalem Post newspaper, indicates that 64.9 per cent oppose any Palestinian state. But even among those in favour of a state, only 5.2 per cent think it should be set up in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. The others think it should be in Jordan or somewhere else. The poll, by the independent Mod'ain Ezrach research institute, found that 60.7 per cent opposed talks with the PLO, 13.3 per cent favoured talks and 16.4 per cent said talks could take place under certain conditions. Some 1.6 per cent were undecided.

French ship rescues 84 boat people

MANILA (R) — The French ship Le Goelco has brought 84 Vietnamese boat people to the Philippines after rescuing them from a small boat caught in a typhoon. United Nations officials said Tuesday. Officials of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the French embassy said the latest batch, rescued last Wednesday, will automatically be offered resettlement in France.

Ingrid Bergman's will read in London

LONDON (R) — The son and three daughters of actress Ingrid Bergman, who died of cancer on Sunday, heard her will read at her London home Tuesday. Among them is Pia Lindstrom, 43, Miss Bergman's daughter from her first marriage to Swedish brain surgeon Peter Lindstrom. Also in London is Roberto Rossellini, 32, the son the actress bore the Italian film director of the same name in 1950 during an extra-marital love affair which caused widespread controversy. She and Rossellini were later married and had twin girls, Ingrid and Isabella, now 29.

Salvadoran rebels destroy garrison

SAN SALVADOR (R) — About 200 guerrillas attacked the northernmost city of Yamacab, killing the local troop commander and burning the garrison, the town hall and telephone office, the El Salvador army said Monday night. The lightning raid on the city of 8,000 on Sunday coincided with similar attacks on the neighbouring villages of Izotillo and El Higueral, according to an army high command spokesman.

Seoul asks Tokyo to act promptly on textbook issue

SEOUL (R) — South Korea asked Japan Tuesday to promptly correct controversial passages in Japanese school history books which several Asian countries believe gloss over Japanese atrocities before and during World War II. Japan, faced with strong criticism from China and South Korea, has agreed to revise the books but not until 1985. Members of the Korean parliament have threatened to postpone an annual meeting with Japanese parliamentarians scheduled for September 7 and 8 in Tokyo, unless Japan revised the textbooks immediately.

Kenya's ex-police, air force chiefs under arrest

NAIROBI (R) — The former head of the Kenyan police, the ex-commander-in-chief of the air force and several other senior officers are under arrest, the Nairobi Times newspaper said Tuesday. The newspaper report follows persistent rumours in Nairobi that ex-police commissioner Ben Gethi and air force Maj. Gen. P.M. Karuki were in custody.

FDP man raps Schmidt

WIESBADEN, West Germany (R) — West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff attacked Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD) Tuesday, fuelling speculation over the future of the coalition government.

Mr. Lambsdorff said his liberal Free Democrats (FDP) would leave the coalition if the Social Democrats tried to introduce policies agreed at the SPD's national congress in Munich in April.

The minister was speaking at an FDP Party forum in Wiesbaden, capital of Hesse State where elections for a local assembly take place on September 26. The FDP has already said it will end its coalition in Hesse with the SPD and link up with the conservative Christian Democrats (CDU).

The FDP criticised decisions taken by the SPD congress in Munich, which included a plan to finance a government job-creation programme with a tax on high incomes.

Mr. Lambsdorff said the FDP was ditching the SPD in Hesse because the local SPD wanted to follow the principles of Munich

despite earlier assurances from national SPD leaders that some congress decisions would not be implemented.

Party leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is also foreign minister, called at the forum for more cuts in spending on the social security network in next year's budget and for a strict limit on federal borrowing.

The coalition nearly split up earlier this summer in a dispute over the budget which is again emerging as the focus for the differences between the two parties.

The SPD is already under pressure from its left wing and the trade unions to reinstate in the budget many of the cuts it has made in social security spending while the FDP is adamant that neither taxes nor borrowing should increase.

The SPD's national praesidium called on the FDP Tuesday to make a clear statement whether it wanted to leave the coalition. It said continuing uncertainty was weakening the government and damaging the country's reputation abroad.

Mao's widow may be reprieved, chairman says

PEKING (R) — Jiang Qing, Mao Tse-tung's widow who received a suspended death sentence last year for heading the radical leftist "Gang of four", could be reprieved, Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang said.

Chatting to reporters after meeting a visiting French parliamentary delegation, Mr. Hu said, speaking of Jiang's sentence: "That is for the court to decide, but I think that the court will take the circumstances into account and will reduce her sentence."

But he added that Jiang remained unrepentant, "acting as an enemy both politically and ideologically." He did not say what circumstances were favouring her reprieve.

The party chairman told newsmen Tuesday Jiang Qing's living conditions were good.

Then, in an audible aside to Chinese officials, he added: "Not only is she living well, she's getting fat."

During her trial, which began in late 1980, the formidable Mrs. Mao yelled revolutionary slogans at the judges and repeatedly cla-

imed all her actions during the now-discredited Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976 were carried out on her husband's instructions or on his behalf.

'Eliminate ultra-leftists'

PEKING (R) — China's ruling Communist Party will follow up its national congress opening Wednesday with a drive to eliminate residual ultra-leftist influence and corruption in its ranks, the China Daily said Tuesday.

The new "rectification campaign" will not be a Stalinist-type purge but an occasion for criticism and self-criticism," the daily quoted a senior official, Lu Dingyi, as saying.

Mr. Lu, long the director of the party's propaganda department, was disgraced together with then-head of state Liu Shaoqi at the start of China's Cultural Revolution in 1966.

President Liu died in prison but a close associate who was also purged during that turbulent time, Deng Xiaoping, has regained control of the party and is turning the wheel full circle.

Who kidnapped Virgil Tanase?

PARIS (R) — The disappearance of dissident Romanian writer Virgil Tanase in Paris three months ago was a trick engineered by French security forces to fool Romanian authorities, two journalists have alleged.

Jean-Francois Bizot, director of the monthly magazine Actuel, and Bernard Poulet of the daily newspaper Le Matin, said in separate television interviews that Tanase was alive and under police protection somewhere in France.

In May, police said they suspected Tanase had been kidnapped by Romanian agents. A decision by President Francois Mitterrand in July to call off to Romania was widely linked to Tanase's mysterious disappearance.

No official comment was immediately available on the journalists' allegations, which are to be published in Tuesday's Le Matin and Wednesday's edition of Actuel.

Bizot and Poulet said a secret agent sent by Romania to kill

Tanase instead revealed the plot to the French counter-espionage force DST.

The DST then faked the kidnapping and apparent murder to make the Romanian authorities think their orders had been carried out, the journalists said.

"An extremely complex operation by the French counter-espionage services meant the failure of the assassination of Virgil Tanase," Bizot said.

Bizot said Tanase, who lived in France and was a strong critic of President Nicolae Ceausescu's government, came to see him before his disappearance to express his fears about being killed by Romanian agents.

"The killer sent by Ceausescu — a colonel — refused to accomplish his mission and went to the DST," said Bizot.

French television said Monday night that, if the journalists' investigations were correct, either Mr. Mitterrand had been playing his part in the DST's deception plan or he had been unaware of it.

News of another foiled hijack in China reaches Hong Kong

HONG KONG (R) — A pilot killed a would-be hijacker with a spanner to foil the second attempt at air piracy in China within a single week last month, a Hong Kong magazine reported Tuesday.

Zheng Ming monthly said the attempt was staged on July 30 by a Chinese security guard aboard a special military flight carrying a Ugandan military delegation from Shanghai to Peking.

The security guard entered the cockpit and pointed his gun at the pilot's head, the magazine said. He told the pilot: "Don't move, just do as I say."

According to Zheng Ming, the pilot at first thought it was a joke. Then, realising it was serious, he knocked the gun from the guard's hand, grabbed a spanner and hit him with it.

"His heavy blow killed the security official," the magazine said. It said the Ugandans were not aware of the hijack attempt.

The Chinese foreign ministry denied an earlier account of the hijacking published in a Hong

Kong daily, the New Evening Post.

But Zheng Ming magazine said the denial was false because the newspaper reported the hijack attempt occurred aboard a civilian Viscount airliner on a chartered tourist flight.

The Zheng Ming report was from a correspondent in China, quoting contacts involved in foreign affairs. It did not identify the type of aircraft involved or suggest any motive for the hijack attempt.

Only five days before the reported incident, five youths armed with knives and explosives tried to hijack an airliner of the Chinese national airline CAAC on a domestic flight.

They were overpowered by crew and gassengers wielding soft-drink bottles and other implements, according to diplomatic reports. Foreign tourists were on the flight.

The hijackers had demanded to be flown to the Nationalist island of Taiwan.

Japanese find ancient jawbone in Kenya

NAIROBI (R) — Japanese scientists Tuesday unveiled an eight-million-year-old jawbone which could help fill in a critical blank spot in tracing the evolution from ape to man.

The jawbone, in two pieces but with five molar teeth intact, was found in the Samburu Hills of northern Kenya last Friday by a Kenyan working with a Japanese research team from Osaka University.

Richard Leakey, director of the Kenyan museums, told a news conference that the find was of "tremendous potential."

Mr. Leakey, son of the pioneer Kenyan anthropologist Louis Leakey, said preliminary examination suggested that the bone was about eight million years old.

Latest research into man's origins suggest that the earliest form of man walked the earth four million years ago, but little is known about the period between four and 12 million years ago.

"This fossil actually falls right in the middle of this time gap that has long eluded paleontologists working in Africa," said Mr. Leakey, whose family's researches here have caused Kenya to be dubbed the "cradle of man."

He said that the bones were the same size as those of a female gorilla and that the creature for whom they chewed was probably aged 18 to 20 years when it died.

Dr. Hideaki Ishida, whose team is surveying the site, said that the creature appeared to have had many human characteristics as well as those of an ape.

Greek, French heads to meet

ATHENS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrives Wednesday for talks with the Greek Socialist government which are expected to cover NATO, the European Community and French arms supplies to Greece.

The two-day visit, the second by a French president since democratic rule was restored in Greece in 1974, comes at a time when Socialist governments are in power in both countries.

But a diplomatic source said this did not mean that their views coincided on important matters.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu and his PASOK Socialist Party came to power last October, four months after Mr. Mitterrand, with an electoral pledge to pull Greece out of NATO and the European Community and close U.S. bases in Greece.

Since then he has softened his stand on these issues and has said his government is ready to negotiate.

France favours continued Greek membership of NATO's military wing and Mr. Mitterrand is expected to pursue this line during talks with Mr. Papandreu.

Mr. Papandreu is expected to seek French support for a Greek request for a better deal from the European Community.

Mr. Papandreu's government has prepared a memorandum containing proposals for improved terms of community membership, calling for Greece to be allowed to give state aid to its fledgling industries and protect them from more efficient competitors in other Community countries.

It also lays emphasis on Greece's primitive farm sector, in relative terms by far the largest in the community, and calls for a special deal under the Community's agricultural policy.

On NATO, Mr. Papandreu has said that while Greece opposes large blocs it must consider strategic realities and balance of power problems in relation to the country's defence needs.

The two sides are also expected to discuss negotiations on the purchase by Greece of 100 Mirage 2000 aircraft, made by Dassault, and other French weapons.

Diplomatic sources said that although it was originally assumed that Greece would buy the Mirage for political reasons, Greek officials favoured buying more than one kind of plane.

Military sources in Athens said that Greek reservations about the Mirage 2000 related to after-sales service and restrictions placed by Dassault on third countries repairing the planes.

Other planes being considered by Greece are U.S. F-16's and F-18's and the Tornado, built jointly by West Germany, Britain and Italy.

The sources said a final decision would be influenced by plans for boosting the hellenic Aerospace Industry, a new enterprise run by the state.

Greece is also expected to brief Mr. Mitterrand on its efforts to settle the issue of NATO operational control in the Aegean which, together with the Cyprus issue, is causing friction between Greece and Turkey, both NATO allies.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you bid:
♦J ♠AQ105 ♦83 ♣Q9832
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 ♦ Pass
3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass
6 ♦ Dble ?
What action do you take?

Q.2—As South vulnerable, you hold:
♦A6 ♣J4 ♦QJ83 ♠AK1076
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
Pass Pass Pass 1 ♦
Pass 2 ♦ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦AQ95 ♥K93 ♦K98 ♣Q97
Your right-hand opponent

opens the bidding with one no trump. What action do you take?

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦7 ♥AJ10 ♦AKQ854 ♠AQ8
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
?
What do you bid now?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦73 ♥987532 ♦1082 ♠AQ
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♦ 2 ♥ ?
What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦1092 ♥J8652 ♦KJ5 ♠A8
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♦ Dble Pass ?
What do you bid now?

CITIBANK

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The new list of Citibank Amman telephone numbers is as follows:-

44065, 44613, 42276, 39168, 39169

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